The Churchman

REV. WILLIAM WALTON, D. D., EDITOR. "The Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth." VOLUME XXII, NO. 32.—WHOLE NUMBER 1124.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852. AT NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET

Daily Public Worship.

☞ PUBLIC WORSHIP is celebrated every week-day, in this city, and Brooklyn, as follows:

In TRINITY CHURCH, ... At 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, 8 " " 5 "
" CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 9
" CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION 8 " " 6 "
Except on Fridays, when *Evening* Prayer with Lecture is at ½ past 7. On Saints' Days second service [with offertory for the poor] at 11 a. m.
" EMMANUEL CHURCH, ... 8 A. M. and on Fridays and Holy Days, ... 6 P. M.
CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, 9
CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 8 " " 6 "
Lecture on Wednesday & Friday, after Evening Prayer.
And, on Saints' Days, a Lecture after Evening Prayer.
GRACE CHURCH BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 9 " 5 "
On Fridays, Evening Prayer with Lecture at 8 "
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, 8½ A. M.
On Festivals and Fasts, a *Second* Service at 5 P. M.

Calendar for October.

10 Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
17 Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
18 St. Luke the Evangelist.
24 Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
28 St. Simon and St. Jude.
31 Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

NOVEMBER.

1 All Saints' Day.
7 Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
14 Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
21 Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
28 First Sunday in Advent.
30 St. Andrew.

Poetry.

From the London Evening Journal.

Scenes from Scripture.*

Dr. Croly's poetical effusions have not been confined to verse, but it must be confessed that where there is one admirer to be found of his oratorical displays in the pulpit, there are fifty who will welcome with unfeigned pleasure the lyrical productions of his pen. Few have ever more thoroughly understood the principles of harmony in versification, or more skilfully reduced them to practice.—The short measure, in which he chiefly delights to show his mastery over the rugged consonants of our language, abounds in rocks and rapids, which threaten shipwreck to all whom the nicest rhythmical ears do not warn of their danger. Within its narrow channel the stream of song dashes along impetuously—now sparkling like molten silver in its arrowy course—anon surging and foaming in pleasing discord with the music of its waters. Few have ventured to tempt a navigation so perilous, and fewer still have reached the end of their voyage without damage. Byron himself did not always escape unscathed. But how dexterously Dr. Croly can steer his frail bark may be seen from the following stanzas, which are selected, as a fair specimen of his style, from the poem called "Elisha in Dothan":—

"'Tis midnight—deep midnight,
The hour for surprise!
From the storm-shattered ridges,
The warriors arise:
Now the Syrian is marching
Through storm and through snow,
On the revel of Israel
To strike the death-blow.
No light guides his march,
But the tempest's red glare;
No ear hears his tramp
In Israel's doomed camp.
The hunters have driven
The deer to his lair!

"Now, wild as the wolf,
When the sheepfold is nigh;
They shout for the charge,
'Let the Israelite die!'
Still, no trumpet has answered,
No lance has been flung,
No torch has been lighted,
No arrow has sprung.
They pour on the rampart—
The tents stand alone!
Through the gust and the haze,
The watch-fires still blaze,
But the warriors of Israel
Like shadows are gone!

"Then spake the King's sorcerer:
'King, wouldst thou hear,
How these Israelite slaves,
Have escaped from thy spear:
Know, their prophet Elisha,
Has spells to unbind
The words on thy lip,
Nay, the thoughts in thy mind.
Though the secret were deep
As the grave, 'twould be known.
The serpent has stings,
And the vulture has wings,
But he's serpent and vulture,
To thee and thy throne!'

"'Tis morning—they speed
Over mountain and plain,
'Tis noon—yet no chieftain
Has slackened the rein.
'Tis eve—and the valleys
Are dropping with wine,
But no chieftain has tasted
The fruit of the vine.
To Dothan the horseman
And mailed charioteer,
Are speeding like fire;
Their banquet is ire,
For the scorner of Syria,
Elisha is there."

* Scenes from Scripture, and other Poems. By the Rev. G. Croly, LL.D. London: Colburn & Co.

Selected Matter.

From the London Evening Journal of September 13.

LORD SHAFTESBURY—so it is announced by his bi-weekly advocate and apologist—has been spending his vacation at Ems. Now that his lordship has returned, as we learn from last week's Manchester proceedings, we may express some slight hope that his recent course of waters will have proved as salutary to his moral as to his physical constitution. Society has an account open with Lord Shaftesbury; and to its settlement, as his first practical work in his condition of reinvigorated health, it expects him to turn. He may slur the matter over with an air of injured innocence—the badge of sufferance so often adopted by the aggressor—but, in a plain matter of fair dealing between man and man, he has, we regret to say, borne false witness against his neighbor. His lordship may think that his popularity will tide him over anything; and he may appeal to the fact that, although utterly unknown in the realms of literature, he was invited, merely as a friend of the people, to stand among the chosen representatives of popular letters at the recent display at Manchester; but no platform reputation will permit a man to release himself from the first obligations of morality. Lord Shaftesbury has publicly stated that certain persons are in league with infidelity. On being called to account by the individuals thus [illegible] in the case of any man but himself might be compared with that of a hypocrite and a slanderer—a hypocrite, because, at the very moment when he was charging other people with infidelity, he was in open alliance, sitting chair by chair, with one who had formally denied the inspiration of Scripture—and a slanderer, because that is the name which society is in the habit of giving to every man who wilfully makes an accusation which he cannot substantiate. Lord Shaftesbury, then, has been publicly charged, by persons of name, standing, and credit, with two distinct and palpable violations of the social, moral, and Christian code; and if he is content to remain silent under these charges, we can assure him that the public will not regard the assertion that he is "the leading philanthropist of the day" as the slightest mitigation of the moral obliquity of which he is impeached. He either has or has not gratuitously and malignantly brought a false accusation against his brethren. If his accusation is true, it can be proved; but his lordship's assertion does not make it true—still less does his silence when challenged to demonstrate its truth.

Lord Shaftesbury may have got up a character for philanthropy on the credit of making speeches and of giving his name to committees, a credit, however, which those who recollect his Parliamentary conduct on the Factory question cannot but think somewhat questionable; but all the philanthropy in the world will not abate the responsibility of a single case of proved slander. We trust, therefore, that his recent leisure at Ems will have afforded him a salutary opportunity for reflecting upon his duty towards his neighbor, and that the first results of his self-examination will be that he will either withdraw, or attempt to prove, the assertion that there is "a common feeling and bond of union between Tractarianism and infidelity." If a philanthropic nobleman takes upon himself the office of "the accuser of the brethren," and, in virtue of that office, makes a vague and sweeping charge of infidelity against a vast and very influential school of writers and thinkers, both of the clergy and laity, it is neither his coronet nor his vaunted philanthropy that will relieve him from the duty of meeting the earnest and touching appeal of those whom he has assailed, by either substantiating or retracting his accusation.

We turn from Lord Shaftesbury to his advocates—especially to the bi-weekly journal which affects to be the organ of a section of "the religious world." Its position—or rather that of its party—is just now truly pitiable. As a party, it must defend Lord Shaftesbury personally; but, in deference to its religious traditions—we will not say convictions—it must at the same time condemn those with whom he openly fraternizes. The gravamen of the charge of hypocrisy brought against his lordship was that, at the very moment when he was charging Tractarians with infidelity, he was in close connexion—sitting on the very same platform, and associated for a common religious object—with M. Bunsen—who, amongst other things, has said that Isaac was not the son of Abraham, that the Scripture chronology is untrue, and that the characters in the Book of Genesis are mostly mythical, and are not to be considered as historic persons. Unfortunately, the first and only writer who had publicly protested against these speculations of M. Bunsen, and against his denial of the inspiration of Scripture, was Dr. Pusey—and this in the pages of the *Christian Remembrancer*. Either, then, the Evangelical organ must give up the inspiration of Scripture, or, in giving up M. Bunsen, it must abandon M. Bunsen's friend, Lord Shaftesbury. A device, however, has been hit upon, the imbecile arrogance of which shows the desperate straits into which Evangelicalism is at length hunted. We are assured that what Lord Shaftesbury meant to denounce, when in company with M. Bunsen at the Bible Society's meeting, was—M. Bunsen himself! We are actually asked to believe that M. Bunsen personally was the subject of his lordship's indignation. Lord Shaftesbury, we are told, protested against infidelity as represented by M. Bunsen; and of course we are also to believe that, when he denounced the union between Tractarianism and infidelity, his lordship must have meant some alliance which exists between M. Bunsen and Dr. Pusey—i. e., the very Dr. Pusey who, alone of English divines, has, at great length, and with abundant criticism, dissected M. Bunsen's speculations on the inspiration of Scripture. Having settled this point to its own mind, the Evangelical organ goes on to adopt, quote, and indorse—the reader will hardly credit it—the *Christian Remembrancer's* own indignant appeal against M. Bunsen's theology. We certainly cannot congratulate Lord Shaftesbury on the skilfulness of its advocate. We and all the world say that the presence of M. Bunsen and his lordship on the same platform, advocating the same society, and making polite speeches to each other, argues some complicity; but our "religious" contemporary thinks that it proves just the reverse, and that Lord Shaftesbury's assertion of an alliance between infidelity and Tractarianism was only his peculiar way of rebuking M. Bunsen individually for infidelity. Beyond this piece of desperate fatuity we shall not pursue the Evangelical organ. A party must be at its final shift when reduced to this depth of absurdity.

But the most interesting and instructive aspect of the matter is, that the "Evangelicals" are at last compelled, in a controversy of faith, to avail themselves of "Tractarian" aid. When the fundamental fact of Christianity—the credibility of the Bible—is assailed, the *Record* quotes, and entirely adopts, the *Christian Remembrancer* and Dr. Pusey. This is what all keen-sighted persons knew that it must come to in the end. As soon as the inspiration of Scripture is directly attacked, and by such learning and criticism as that of MM. Bunsen and Ewald, Evangelicalism is as chaff before the wind. The Evangelical school has neither theology nor ecclesiastical principle, and it is simply powerless before the anti-supernaturalism and neology of the Continent. This at least is proved by the instance before us; and all schools in the Church of England will do well to consider the significant fact that, in the coming contest with learned unbelief, when the controversy will be about the Bible itself and its truthfulness, none but "Tractarian" arms will avail. A Tractarian—and no less a one than Dr. Pusey himself—is the only writer who has argued for Scripture against M. Bunsen; and the only quarter in which Evangelicals can find any defence of Scripture in the hour of common peril, is in the pages of the periodical which contained this very Dr. Pusey's criticism of M. Bunsen. Anyhow, Lord Shaftesbury's advocate can hardly adopt his lordship's view of the union between Infidelity and Tractarianism, when, in its [illegible] Evangelicalism forced to avail itself of Tractarian defence against infidel-ity—such is the situation. Will Lord Shaftesbury favor the world with an explanation of this phenomenon? He must either disavow his slander, or his advocate; and his advocate, in withdrawing the slander, as our contemporary has palpably done, has joined in and confirmed our own censure of Lord Shaftesbury.

From the Ecclesiologist for September.

The Spirit of Symbolism, sanctioned by Holy Scripture.

The regular Paper read before the New York Ecclesiological Society by the Rev. Prof. Mahan, B. D.

4. I proceed, however, to the fourth topic I have mentioned, viz: *That the parables, or symbols, or suggestive images of Holy Writ, were expressed by the sacred writers not only in words, but in acts and gestures, and in permanent visible forms.*

Under this head will come, of course, the symbolical actions of the prophets; which, however, I will pass over, merely calling attention to the fact, that the earlier prophets have at least one legitimate successor in that prophet of the New Testament, who foretold Paul's captivity by loosening the girdle he had on him, and binding his hands therewith. In the same way, the mission of the Gospel to the Gentiles was declared to St. Peter by a grand symbolical vision.

A stronger chain of evidence is afforded by the actions of our Blessed Lord. But here again I will not dwell upon the generally admitted fact of the spiritual import of Our Saviour's miracles. That the raising of the dead, the healing of the sick, the giving sight to the blind, the cleansing of lepers, the casting out of devils, were symbolical of those greater works, the moral and spiritual miracles, which Our Lord has enabled the Church to perform, is too obvious and too generally acknowledged, to require anything more than a passing mention.

It is not quite so generally understood, that the leading events of Our Saviour's life—his birth in a manger, for example, the worship of the Magi, the temptation in the wilderness, the storms upon Lake Tiberias, the fishing scenes, and innumerable other incidents—are of the same symbolical character. The fact, however, is acknowledged by the early Christian fathers on one hand, and by the German neologists on the other. The difference being that the fathers acknowledge in these things a wonderful Providence, without calling in question the literal truth of the sacred narratives; but the Germans—of whom Strauss is the subtlest specimen—are disposed to regard the whole account as simply and absolutely mythical. Indeed, it is a property of rationalistic minds, that they can never admit truth under one of its aspects without rejecting it under others. If they hail it, when riding triumphantly into Jerusalem, they are sure to reject it in the court of Pontius Pilate. If they receive it in its spiritual glory, they will deny it in its fleshly and earthly condescension.

It is generally admitted, also, that *the gestures* of our Lord had something of the same solemn and significant character, as His words and actions. Thus, *He laid His hands* on the sick, whom he healed. What is more to the purpose of the present essay, He commanded his disciples, in like cases, to do the same. In this way He not only used a significant sign, but made it a perpetual usage.*

He also blessed by the laying on of hands; a custom which was derived from patriarchal times, and is retained to the present day.

He cured the deaf by putting His hand into their ears. He relieved the dumb by touching their tongues. He opened the eyes of the blind, in one instance at least, by anointing them with clay, and sending them to the pool at Siloam—which is by interpretation *sent*. He gave the Holy Ghost to His disciples by breathing upon them. He received the Holy Spirit Himself in the form of a dove, alighting and abiding upon Him.

He likewise took special pains—if it is allowable to speak thus—to engraft a spiritual meaning upon the pious deed of that woman who anointed His head with ointment. He thus converted an affectionate act into a beautiful and touching symbol.

On the whole, if we endeavor to form a picture of Our Saviour, and to bring Him before the mind's eye, as He appeared to the disciples, we cannot but be struck with the wonderful accordance that appears between His spoken words, and the simple but expressive action with which His words and his deeds were constantly accompanied. His words were elaborate, though exceeding chaste and simple. They were eminently poetical. Their poetry, however, was not of the classic sort, which consists for the most part in the union of high thought with the merely physical beauty of a smooth and rhythmical diction. It was of a higher order. For, without neglecting the natural beauty of rhythm, it superadded to this the peculiar charm which is found in well-applied symbols. In the same way his gestures were not simply easy, graceful, natural and appropriate. They were in a certain sense *elaborate*. They were profoundly significant. They were in the strictest sense *symbolical*, or as the ancients would have said, *sacramental*.

In all His conversation among men, there is a quiet and serene attention to little things as well as great,—a graceful dignity like that of a king upon his throne, or of a priest in the sanctuary,—an entire consecration, in fact, of each word and gesture to religion,—which the painters generally express by the halo around His Head, and the Hand, uplifted for benediction.

There are two scenes, minutely recorded in the New Testament, in which this truth is brought out in a peculiarly striking way. The first is the feeding of the multitude. Our Lord is seated on the top of the mountain, blessing the loaves and fishes. The apostles are receiving from Him, and distributing to the people. The multitude, seated in rows, are waiting quietly in their places along the slope of the hill. In this we observe, in the first place, an elaborate harmony and order; but behind all this that spiritual drift, which is the highest element of beauty.

In the same way, when He would teach His disciples a lesson of humility (containing many other lessons in it), He laid aside His garments, we are solemnly told, and girded himself with a napkin, and washed the disciples' feet; leaving the full meaning of this symbolical act for time, and subsequent reflection, to discover.

So also, on another occasion, He took a young child and set him in their midst. On another occasion still, he spoke so pointedly of the necessity of having *swords*, that Peter was deceived, and procured a sword; but unfortunately, like many of later times, he misinterpreted the symbol, and converted it into a weapon of offence. We do not read, however, that he ever made this an excuse for despising symbols.

But I have said enough to vindicate, I think, the spirit of Symbolism. As to the forms in which this spirit has shown itself in the wide-spread influence of ecclesiastical art and ritual, and as to the expediency of reviving this spirit at the present day, I will say nothing, as it is out of the limits of my subject. I believe, however, that such questions are worthy of attention. The Tree of Life bears twelve manner of fruits, each in its appropriate season. To one who watches with interest the growth of that Tree, no manner of fruit that it has ever borne can be an object of indifference. Or, if these matters of art and ritual be unworthy of the name of fruits, still even the *Leaves*, we are told, *are for the healing of the nations.* We may be allowed to give the subject that degree of thought which may enable us to distinguish between dead leaves and living,—between forms which are merely forms, and those which have a spiritual sense; the more so, as in our own branch of the Church, the few that have been retained are among the most beautiful and expressive.

I will say, in conclusion, that as the spirit of Symbolism is first seen in Paradise, and thence through a series of dispensations pervades the sacred writings, and all other monuments of religion, till we find it still fresh and vigorous on the day of Pentecost, so in that mystic Book, which closes the long vista of Revelation, it is still the ruling, and, as it were, omnipresent spirit. The Bible, indeed, taken as a whole, is a monument of varied, and, we might almost say, of exuberant and transcendent beauty. From the plain-spoken prose of St. James to the oriental luxuriance of the "Song of Songs," there is no virtuous taste which may not be gratified in its pages; there is no class of mind which may not find there its appropriate food and enjoyment. It is a pleasant, a beautiful, a magnificent, as well as a profitable Book. I know of nothing to which it can be better compared than to one of those gorgeous cathedrals which were *the growth*, rather than the work, of the spiritual imagination of Christendom in its youth; a comparison which it is less needful to carry out into detail, inasmuch as the likening of the arguments of the Bible to pillars, of its parables to side-lights, and of its prophecies to dimly-lighted vistas, is as familiar to the mind as household words. I may add to this obvious comparison, that these *side-lights* are *evidently* what we would call *pictured* windows; for the Parables have a beauty of their own, irrespectively of the light they admit. And that great Parable which closes the sacred series,—that vaguely understood, but none the less popular book of the Apocalypse,—may be fitly called the great East Window of the sacred edifice. It combines in itself all the beauties of all the others. It presents the very ideal of symbolic ritual. The Throne, the Altar, the Lamb in the midst, the Golden Candlesticks, the High Priest girt in glorious apparel, the four-and-twenty Elders similarly clothed, the living creatures full of eyes, the virgin choir of 144,000, the innumerable multitude with palms in their hands, the harpers, the singers, the responsive worshippers,—all are portrayed in colors which stamp them indelibly on the imagination, and enable us to understand how *Form* can be wedded to Spirit in a perfect union; how the liveliest and most exuberant freedom can co-exist with an order as fixed as the orbits of the stars.

How far Beauty, such as this, may be imitated in places of worship here on earth, may be a doubtful question. If beauty of any kind, however, is consecrated to such purposes, it is evident from the spirit of scripture that this is the kind to be preferred. It is the most solemn, the most significant, the most popular, and the most scriptural. If it is not the most simple style, it is at least the best calculated to awaken simple and child-like feelings. And it is in this sense chiefly that the Gospel itself is simple.

* Of the importance of using this *natural* language in exercising the pastoral office among the poor, I had a proof this morning. It was the case of an English woman, whose child I baptized a few days ago, apparently "*in articulo mortis;*" on which occasion I concluded with a prayer for the child's recovery, and with the benediction in the office for the Visitation of the Sick. This morning, when I called to see the woman, her face was radiant with gratitude; and almost the first words she uttered, were, "Sir, you have saved his life; for it began to get better from the moment *when you laid your hands on it.*" Every clergyman's experience will suggest similar examples. We need not put them down to mere superstition; for it is likely in such cases, that while the *words* which a clergyman employs are too vaguely understood to make a distinct impression, the appropriate *gesture* is immediately noticed, and forms as it were a *starting point* for Faith; and Faith, thus started and emboldened, soars up to Heaven, and obtains the boon which the heart previously desired, but lacked courage to ask. It was, perhaps, with some such object in view, that Peter and John, when they healed the cripple in the porch called Beautiful, said to the sufferer, "Look on us." That he might understand fully what they were about doing, they called in his eyes to the aid of [illegible] be over-rated.

From the London Guardian.

Convocation and Church Reform.

The time is now past for questioning *whether* the Church of England shall or shall not be restored to the exercise of her ancient synodical powers. Her abstract right to self action is now no longer the point in controversy. Synodical action, in some shape or other, and sooner or later, it is clear that there must be. But the question is, what are to be the consequences? Those who openly oppose or timidly deprecate the revival of self action in the English Church, alike with those who are most active in forwarding that revival, insist or concede that here is at least their principal field of difference or doubt, even if both sides should be compelled to admit, which they tacitly do, that the turn which events may hereafter take is still so uncertain and incapable of prediction as to render any definite controversy on the objects or results of the Convocation movement as yet premature.

However, the question, "What will you do with Convocation when you get it?" still involves, it must be admitted, the strongest argument which the adversaries of synodal action have been able to advance against it; while to those who are pressing forward with a success, which has hitherto more than equalled the anticipations either of themselves or their opponents, the movement for its revival, the kindred questions, "Why do we want Convocation," and "What do we hope for from it?" suggest considerations of the gravest moment—considerations bearing, not only on the immediate cause which is in hand, but also on those great interests of religion and morality which are in this country inseparably bound up even with the outward well-being of the Church of England.

And with respect to these questions, it may [illegible] that the answer to them does not in the least affect the merits of the original question whether there is to be synodical action or not. Convocation may, *speaking positively*, be a good or a bad thing, may be fraught with benefit or pregnant with danger, to the interests or apparent interests of the Church; but the position of the Church at present, and her relations to the State in particular, are such that to every real and consistent Churchman—to every body who looks upon the Church of which he is a member as founded *primarily* for the purposes of the religious life of her individual members, for promoting the purity of their faith and aiding them in bringing forth the fruits of that faith—and only secondarily or not at all for the purposes of that general social influence for which alone statesmen value her aid—to such a person we say it has now become a positive duty to vindicate to that Church (if possible) the only apparent means of extricating herself from the secularization with which she is threatened.

We cannot, indeed, stand still, even if we would: but even supposing we could do so, it may be made abundantly clear that the dangers openly predicted by our opponents, and feared by some of our friends, are no answer whatever to the complaints which are now leading to the revival that in certain quarters is so earnestly deprecated.

We propose, however, in this article, to say a word or two on *one* among many other reasons *why* we want Convocation; irrespectively of the circumstances which, whether we want it or not, are fast rendering it inevitable. And in doing this we have only to point, in the first place, to the present state of the Church—temporal and spiritual—to the admitted necessity, admitted, though in different senses, both by her most zealous sons and most bitter opponents, of *some* alterations, be they what they may, of some reforms or restorations (call them which you will) in her present constitution and practice, or in the abuses which have crept into them; and, lastly, to the fact that, as matters now stand, there is practically *no* power in the State possessing the requisite qualifications, or sufficiently enjoying the confidence of the Church to enable it to make these reforms with effect. In the very last number of the *Guardian* there will be found an extract from the *Nonconformist*, from which it appears that there are elected to, *and capable of voting* in, this present Parliament, *at least* eleven Unitarians, thirteen Independents, two Baptists, three United Church (or English) Presbyterians, four members of the Free Kirk, two Wesleyan Methodists, one Quaker, one Plymouth brother, and "about fifty" Roman Catholics, besides the members of the Established Church of Scotland, who are Presbyterians, but who (not being voluntaries) are not included in the *Nonconformist's* calculations, and Baron Rothschild, who cannot vote or take his seat. Thus exclusively of the one Jew member and the Presbyterians of the Scotch Establishment, whose numbers we have no means at hand of estimating, it appears that there are in Parliament, in the words of the paper we have quoted, "a total of some ninety members, or *one-seventh* of the new Parliament unconnected with the State Church, besides," it is added, and we beg particular attention to this, "*a number who are nominally Churchmen and decidedly ecclesiastical reformers.*"

Now here we have, first, at least one seventh of the body by whose unassisted and uncontrolled deliberations (as matters now stand) the Church is to be reformed—hostile or at least external to her. And, secondly, what is far worse, we have it laid down that the qualification for an "ecclesiastical reformer" is to be either not a member at all of "the Church" whose affairs he is to deal with, or if that cannot be, then that he should be only "a nominal member," a man "who cares for none of these things." It is true that the demand for "reformers" so qualified emanates from a dissenting paper, and that such a demand places the person making it in this dilemma—either that he must admit the reform he is seeking to be in fact subversion, or else that he is proposing a reform in the interest of the state or whole body of the population—Churchmen, Sectarians, and neutrals—and not a reform in the interest of Church people, *i. e.*, of Church doctrines and principles as now understood. But still the profession is made that at least "one-seventh" of the House of Commons would reform in one of these two ways. The former alternative would, of course, be disavowed; the latter, if it were possible to adopt it, would be productive of results probably as little contemplated by Dissenters as by Church people. For if it should be seriously intended that we should enact by Act of Parliament that there should be one general "Church" (so called) for *all* the subjects of the State—that the law ought to prescribe the doctrines of such a "Church," and that so as to make them acceptable to all and objectionable to none—on the principle that every subject has a right to belong to the State Church, to share in her endowments, and to profit by her ministrations, it is difficult to say who, if such a "Church" could be ever tried, would be contemptible enough to belong to it. Would any consistent Jew, any sincere Unitarian, any honest Presbyterian, any conscientious Roman Catholic, to say nothing of Church people, for an instant consent even to recognize so miserable a mockery. Yet if the argument be good for anything, this so-called "Church" must be the Church of all these differing persuasions at once. No one but a hypocrite or worldling could indeed accept a religious position which would deny the truth successively, and in turn, of every religious doctrine whatever; but hypocrites or worldlings might be found, and other people would be excluded.

Such would be the result. Yet, if the argument on which it is urged that non-Churchmen or nominal Churchmen are the proper reformers of the Church be pushed to its legitimate extent, it cannot stop short of such a "reform" as this: a reform which, besides having the effect (doubtless a desired one) of leaving all who now belong to the Church of England on religious principles in the position of an independent, and, of course, unendowed communion—would also defeat its own professed object as far as concerned every other sincere religionist.

Yet if reform on this principle be impossible, and few English politicians, we apprehend, would be bold enough in these times to broach such a principle, or to adopt another scarcely less impracticable alternative, of leaving the Church of England (as a religious communion) exactly as she is, but confiscating a portion of her endowments for the benefit of other religious persuasions—or, unless again (which is equally impossible) there is to be no reform at all, it follows that reform on the recognized principles of the Church, and established relations of the Church with the State, is alone practicable. But this, it is plain, must be effected, or at least checked and controlled by the Church herself. [illegible] conducted in a spirit entirely subversive of her policy and endangering even the purity of her doctrines, when those reforms are to be conducted exclusively, and without appeal, by a body of men of whom, one-seventh at least are, by the profession of one of their own number, pledged to conduct them in that very spirit? Common justice to those members of the Church who belong to her not "nominally" or because it is "respectable" so to do, but, because they believe in her divine mission and authority, imperatively demands that some such security should be given. Yet what security—unless that of the sanction and concurrence, at least, if not the initiation of her own Synods? We do not say indeed that even their decisions will prove in all points satisfactory; but they will at least not be built on the express condition that those who make them should act in a spirit of hostility to the very institutions they are professing to restore. And we apprehend that such concurrence, at least in all questions affecting doctrine, is strictly constitutional; and that, however modern practice may have fallen away, the old law of the country positively required such concurrence.

We have here, then, at least *one* reason why we imperatively need the restoration of Convocation, or of some other form of Church Synod (if there be any) which may be better adapted for the purpose. There are, of course (and obviously), other reasons, some equally, some perhaps more, urgent, but this is one, and with this one we have exhausted the space now allotted to us.

From the London Evening Journal of September 13.

Hang-chow.

We are indebted to Mr. Fortune for many incidental sketches of Chinese life and character, very creditable to the Chinese, and full of hope for the future. The following description of Hang-chow will prove interesting:

"The walls of this terrestrial paradise are said to be forty le in circumference, that is, about eight English miles. Although there are a great many gardens and open spaces inside, yet the extent of the city is very great, and in many parts the population is most dense. The suburbs also are very extensive, and must contain a very large population. Sir George Staunton supposed that the population of the city and suburbs was equal to that of Peking, and Du Halde estimates it at a million of souls. The houses bear a striking resemblance to those of Ning-po, Soo-chow, and other northern towns. Were I set down blindfolded in the main street of one of these Chinese towns, even in one which I knew well, and the bandage removed from my eyes, I should have great difficulty in saying where I was. There are doubtless distinctions with which the 'barbarian' eye is unacquainted, but which would be plain enough to a Chinese. I observed in many parts of the city triumphal arches, monuments to great men, and gorgeous-looking Buddhist temples; but although these buildings have a certain degree of interest about them, and many of them are certainly curious, yet as works of art they are not to be compared with the buildings of the same class which one meets with at home. The shops in the main streets have their fronts entirely removed by day, so that the passenger may have an opportunity of seeing and of forming a good idea of the wares which are for sale. I observed many shops where gold and silver ornaments and valuable Jade stone were exposed for sale. Old curiosity shops were numerous, and contained articles of great value amongst the Chinese, such as ancient porcelain jars, bronzes, carved bamboo, jars cut out of the beautiful Jade stone, and a variety of other things of like description. I observed some large silk-shops as I passed along, and, judging from the number of people in town who wear silk dresses, they must have a thriving trade. Everything, indeed, which met the eye, stamped Hang-chow-foo as a place of wealth and luxury. As usual in all the Chinese towns which I have visited, there were a vast number of tea and eating houses for the middle classes and the poor. They did not seem to lack customers, for they were all crowded with natives, who, for a few cash or 'tseen,' can obtain a healthy and substantial meal. Besides the officers of government, merchants, shopkeepers, and common laborers connected with any of these professions, the city contains a large manufacturing population. Silk is the staple article of manufacture. Du Halde estimates the number engaged in this operation at 60,000. I observed a great number employed in the reeling process, and others were engaged in the beautiful embroidery for which this part of China is so famous. The people of Hang-chow dress gaily, and are remarkable amongst the Chinese for their dandyism. All except the lowest laborers and coolies strutted about in dresses composed of silk, satin, and crape. My Chinese servants were one day contrasting the natives of Hang-chow in this respect with those of the more inland parts from which they came. They said there were many rich men in their country, but they all dressed plainly and modestly, while the natives of Hang-chow, both rich and poor, were never contented unless gaily dressed in silks and satins. 'Indeed,' said they, one can never tell a rich man in Hang-chow, for it is just possible that all he possesses in the world is on his back.'"

Of Shaou-hing-foo there is a characteristic notice; brief, but both morally and intellectually touching:

"Amongst the sights here which the Chinese point out, and are proud of, is a fine Buddhist temple standing on a pretty little hill just outside the city walls. I saw many ornamental gates in the town, erected to the memory of virtuous women, who, judging from the number of these structures, must have been unusually numerous in the place; but its chief fame results from the number of literary men which it has produced, and who are scattered over the whole of the empire. Wherever you meet them, it is their pride and boast to have received their education in the city of Shaou-hing."

A people capable of such sentiments, and so expressing them, must, whatever may be their infirmities, command our respect and engage our sympathies. The portraitures given in this volume justify both, and indicate a people capable of benefiting others as well as being benefited themselves by European intercourse. At the earnest afforded by this volume of the possibility of a closer acquaintance, there is reason for much congratulation.

REDEEM THE TIME.—This morning, upon waking, the thought suddenly occurred to me—What if I should pass this day better than I have ever passed a day before! what if I should be able to look back at night, and to thank God for the most profitable and best spent day of my whole life! The very idea was animating beyond expression. And why should not this be the first thought which presents itself to us every morning?

Imperfect in original

Convention of the Diocese of New York.

We give this week a pretty full account of the proceedings of the Convention, in which we are chiefly indebted to the *Courier & Enquirer*, aided by our own notes and recollections, and a comparison with the *Commercial Advertiser*, *The Times*, and other papers.

We are indebted to the *Courier and Enquirer* for the accompanying sketch of the Rev. Dr. Morgan's sermon, which we did not hear, being prevented from attending by other engagements.

His text was taken from Zech. IV, 6, "*Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.*"

The Reverend preacher commenced by reviewing the circumstances under which these solemn words were addressed to the Jews.—Here was the promise given by the Divine Head of the Church, of His assistance in their work of building the second Temple. His Spirit would be with them, if they labored faithfully. What is here said of the Jewish is particularly applicable to the Christian dispensation. The types which were then observed are now fulfilled. The preacher called the attention of his brethren to the Festival which is this day celebrated. He spoke of the ministry of angels, and of their presence among a worshipping assembly. The Church Militant and the Church triumphant are one in communion and fellowship.

Since the last assembling of the Convention three of our Bishops (GADSDEN, HENSHAW, and P. CHASE) have been taken to the Church above, and now unite with us in spiritual communion. The angels succor and defend us, but they are but the agents, the instruments of the Lord of Hosts, who worketh by His *spirit*. The ministers of the Lord are all anointed with the Spirit of God. All theological attainment, all zeal and earnestness, all human eloquence are as naught, without the Holy *Spirit* of God. The Holy Ghost alone can make instituted means effectual. "It is the *Spirit* that quickeneth." In proportion as the Church of God is cherished and spread abroad, the influence and prosperity of the Church will be increased.—The Holy Ghost guides unto all truth. But HE acts through agents and instruments. With all form, however, the Spirit must join. Alas! there may be the *form* of godliness without the *spirit*. There may be a deadness and coldness in our midst. Without the presence of the Spirit all truth appears as dead. *It* alone giveth light, and beauty, and power, to our religion.

This spirit we should cultivate. The secular policy of the world has it not, and has no place in the Church. We should strive with unity of spirit and holiness of purpose, and then we may look for and find success. The Church can only prosper, can only be sound in faith, practical in godliness, and strong in her might, as her *members* are sanctified by the Holy Spirit.

A plain truth taught us in the text is, that all our works should be begun, continued, and ended in a devout seeking for the Holy Spirit, to guide succor and strengthen us. In all our charitable efforts, the Church should be put in the foreground with her hallowed truths and her spirituality. She, with the Spirit of God dwelling in her midst, is the proper channel for all our charities. In submission to her divinely instituted government, and to Her teachings, we should alone look for the Spirit of God. We should maintain the unity of the *Spirit* and the unity of the *Church*. One LORD, one faith, one baptism. In the preaching of the Gospel by His divinely commissioned ministry, God will give His blessing of success. Let the Church of Christ arise and put on her strength, having her trust alone in the spirit of the Almighty—"Your Heavenly Father will give his Holy Spirit to them that ask it. The Rev. Preacher closed with a fervent prayer that in the business before the Convention, the spirit of God would be their guide and strength.

We alluded to the Rev. Dr. Creighton's address on taking the chair in our last. We think our readers will be pleased to have it in full.

"I ask the Convention to give me credit when I say that I am most gratified for the honor they have conferred upon me in again selecting me for this post: for I confess to you that I came here in some anxiety of mind, lest misapprehension on the part of some, and disappointment on the part of others, had weakened, if not interrupted the friendly relations which have heretofore existed between this body and myself. But the unanimity with which you have called upon me to take the chair, has dissipated those fears, and imparted to me the assurance that although I could not accede to your wishes, as expressed in the last Convention, to take the exalted station to which your kindness would have raised me, that I have not lost your confidence and respect. I beg to assure the Convention, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to fill the position assigned to me to the fullest extent of my ability."

Having given the proceedings of the morning with sufficient particularity in our last, we now commence with the evening session.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The Convention re-assembled at 7 P. M. The Rev. H. F. Roberts, of Williamsburgh, read Evening Prayer—the Rev. Wm. W. Olssen, rector of the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, reading the Lessons.

The Convention then proceeded to business.

Rev. W. H. Hill gave notice that he would, to-morrow, offer an amendment to the 2d section of Canon XIV., in regard to the Diocesan Fund. The Rev. W. F. Halsey called for the amendment in writing. Rev. Dr. Hawks remarked that his action defeated the very point for which the Canon on Alterations was enacted. With the one day's previous notice of the amendment, the amendment itself must be submitted for the consideration of the Convention one day previous. Mr. Hill withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Betts, of Newburgh, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the election of a Provisional Bishop be made the special order of the day for tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Rev. Dr. Hawks said there was a material difference between the resolution now offered and that in the morning. Then it was "*The subject* of the election"—was it an oversight?

Mr. Betts said it was not. In the morning he supposed they would adjourn until 9 A. M. the next day, but *now* they might go on and discuss the subject, and make the election itself the order for to-morrow, as proposed.

Judge Oakley thought the adopting of the resolution as it now stood was rather premature, as the Convention is not very full, and suggested that it was expedient to postpone the matter a while.

Dr. J. Augustine Smith thought the matter of the support of a Provisional Bishop should be the first subject of consideration, before election is thought of.

Rev. Dr. Schroeder thought that it was very unsafe to resolve to make an election the special order for a certain hour, when there is so much of serious importance connected with the episcopate, especially the salary of Bishop Onderdonk, to be disposed of previously. He moved to amend by the insertion of the words "the subject of."

Mr. Betts spoke on the subject of the support of a Bishop. He thought the objection was put in to stave off the subject altogether, and leaving the Diocese another year without an acting Bishop. He believed that the best way to raise the fund was to elect the Provisional Bishop first. They could not raise it before.

Mr. Floyd Smith thought the rules of order interposed an insuperable objection to the adoption of the resolution—that the Convention to-morrow must proceed to the regular course of business provided for the second day, and finish that.

Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck read from the journal of last year a resolution precisely similar in reference to making a special order. He also spoke on the subject of dividing the Diocese, which he thought premature at present.

Judge Oakley thought that Mr. Betts might give notice that at 12 o'clock to-morrow he would move to suspend the regular course of business, and gain the same object in a better way.

Rev. Mr. Hill hoped that Mr. Betts would not listen to the propositions made to him, but adhere to his resolution. Why should we not discuss the matter now? Country members are not willing to remain here at great expense, and postpone continually.

Mr. Betts said two objections were offered: First, the division of the Diocese—this could not be done at any rate, till we had a Provisional Bishop. Secondly the money question. It was disgraceful to this great Diocese to suppose they were unable to provide for an officer they so much needed.

Rev. W. F. Halsey thought it well to get at the election as soon as possible, and hoped the resolution would be passed.

The Rev. Mr. Geer, of Ballston Spa, wished to know if the amendment be passed, whether all allusion to the subject would not be strictly excluded by the passage of a resolution to take up the *subject* at a definite time, until that time arrived.

The question on the *amendment* was taken and lost.

The Rev. Mr. Leonard wished to know whether it requires a vote of two-thirds to adopt this resolution.

Hon. J. C. Spencer maintained that the chair had no right to decide such a point until the question had been taken, and if he give any opinion, it must be merely the individual opinion of the person occupying the Chair, and not the decision of the Chair of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Hawks said the passage of the resolution by a bare majority would bind the Convention to take up the business at a certain hour, and thus it might be, if the regular business were not finished, in fact, a setting aside of the rules of order without a two-third vote, which is required by these rules.

Mr. Betts and Hon. J. C. Spencer agreed that making a special order of business for a certain hour, did not come within the intention of the rule respecting the setting aside of the rules of order on a two-third vote, and that the Convention had a perfect right to make the special order.

Rev. Richard Cox thought that the resolution should now be put before the Convention, and let those who wish to elect a Bishop vote for it, and those who do not against it. It would be unsafe for those opposed to an election to let it pass, in the hope that something might happen before 12 o'clock to-morrow to prevent it.

Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck believed that every country member of the Convention came here with the determination not to adjourn until the Diocese be relieved from its anomalous position by the election of a Provisional Bishop. He read some emphatic remarks from the reports of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Maryland to the Standing Committee, giving his opinion on the state of the Diocese, and the need of an active Episcopal head. Dr. Van Kleeck urged the necessity of an election with much earnestness and eloquence, speaking at much length on the necessity of having a head. It had been alleged that the failure to elect showed it was the will of Providence that the Diocesan should be restored; but this argument cut both ways, for it might be said that the failure of the Memorial of the Standing Committee and other efforts, showed that Providence willed he should not be restored. The hue and cry without us everywhere is, there can be a Church without a Bishop. And as long as we are without a Bishop, we shall be a by-word among those who surround us and scrutinize us with searching eye, to see and exhibit the weak points and the defects. It would be much more favorable to the cause and comfort of our suffering Diocesan. The question will not be discussed calmly while it remains open. Our clergy will not appear in their true position and in their true light as long as the question remains open. He urged them on various grounds to come to the question and decide it speedily. There are obstacles in the way, but we are *now*, in our *present position*, hedged about with a host of difficulties. Give us a head and a guide, a pilot at the helm, and we shall improve our position, and shall finally gain a quiet and a tranquil sea. He prayed the members to weigh the importance of the subject calmly and honestly, and act as in the fear of GOD.

Mr. Floyd Smith was pleased with what he had just heard, but thought that this was not the time for such remarks. The question was as to taking up the subject at a certain hour to-morrow, and that at that time such remarks would be more suitable.

Rev. Mr. Hill said it was impossible for gentlemen in the city to imagine the difficulties under which the country parishes labored. For ten miles around him, he was beseiged with the most earnest entreaties for the services and privileges of the Church, and the presence of a Bishop, who might see their wants, and provide men and measures for their relief, and was obliged to tell them that nothing could be done. He understood the Rev. Mr. Cox to say that something might happen before twelve to-morrow, to render an election impossible—was he right? [Rev. Mr. Cox explained that his remarks had been misapprehended.] He was glad to hear it, for he knew the restoration of the suspended Bishop was not to be thought of at present, and he expressed the general sentiments of his people when he said so. He fully agreed with Dr. Van Kleeck, that a Bishop should be chosen without delay.

The question on the resolution was taken, and was carried, that the election of a Provisional Bishop be made the special order of business for 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday.

Rev. Dr. Morris moved that St. Philip's (colored) Church be admitted into this Convention.

Hon. J. C. Spencer insisted that, with all such applications, it must take the course prescribed by the canon, viz: go to committee on the incorporation of churches.

Mr. John Jay spoke in behalf of the admission in the same manner which he has done for several years past. When he began to speak disrespectfully of the Convention and its past action, he was called to order by Mr. Betts. Afterward he was called to order by Hon. J. C. Spencer, for going into the merits of the case.

Judge Oakley reminded the Convention that the admission of churches came under the 5th rule of order for Thursday, and that Mr. Jay was certainly out of order.

The Chair ruled that the application was out of order until to-morrow.

At 9 o'clock P. M., on motion, the Convention adjourned until this (Thursday) morning, at 9 A. M.

THURSDAY, MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. James R. Davenport, rector of Grace church, Albany, the Rev. Wm. H. Moore, rector of St. George's church, Hempstead, reading the Lessons.

The Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee on Canons, omitted yesterday:

Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D.D., Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., Rev. Lot Jones, and Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Hon. Samuel Jones, and William H. Harison, Esq.

The names of Clergy and of Lay Delegates not present yesterday were called over, and several delegates took their seats.

The Rev. Dr. Schroeder wished to know if the committee on the claims of Bishop Onderdonk on the Episcopal Fund were prepared to report. In the absence of the chairman (the Rev. Dr. Higbee), Mr. Betts, a member of that committee, announced that they were ready to report; but that the report would not at all influence any vote on the subject of the election of a Provisional Bishop.

Dr. Schroeder proceeded to speak at some length on the subject of Ecclesiastical Courts, and proposed to lay on the table a Canon to supersede Canon XVII, entitled "Of the Trial of a Clergyman not being a Bishop." This Canon is made up from a recent Act of the British Parliament, framed with great care, in relation to Ecclesiastical Courts in England, and was read by the reverend proposer. He then moved that it lie on the table.

In the absence of any particular business, Hon. John C Spencer said that he thought some provision should be made in regard to the Rules of Order. He proposed to amend Canon II, by adding to it the Rules of Order which were permanent in their nature.

A vote was taken to refer it to the Committee on Canons, and was carried.

A vote was taken to refer Dr. Schroeder's proposed Canon to the Committee on Canons, and was carried.

Mr. John Jay proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention think it proper to declare, as they now accordingly do, in reference to all Parishes at present legally existing, or which may be hereafter duly organized in this Diocese, composed wholly or part of colored persons, that this Convention, here assembled in God's name and presence, recognize among parishes applying for admission no distinction or caste based upon natural complexion or social position; but utterly reject and repudiates such tests, as unknown to the Articles, the Constitution, the Canons, and the Liturgy of our Church; as contrary to her primitive and Apostolic usage; as absolutely violative of her Catholic unity; and in defiance of the precepts, the spirit and the example of Christ her Head.

After much general discussion, it was declared by the Chair out of Order to present such a resolution at that time.

In order to gain the sense of the house, the Rev. Dr. Tyng appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The vote was taken on sustaining the decision of the Chair, and, with but two or three nays, was carried.

The House then voted to hear the Report of the Standing Committee, which was accordingly read by the Secretary. It contained the eloquent letter of the Rev. Dr. Creighton, resigning the Provisional Bishopric, to which he had been elected by the last Convention.

Also, the Report of the Bishop of New Hampshire, acting in the Diocese, at the request of the Standing Committee. The following is a summary of his Episcopal acts:

Ordinations: 13 Priests, 13 Deacons; Displacements 3; Confirmations 2006, in 124 churches; Sermons and Addresses 155; Consecration of churches 9; Laying of Corner Stones 2.

The reading of the Report was postponed to take up the special order of the day. Some delay was made in order to receive the Report of the Committee on Incorporation of Churches, that the Delegates of the Churches favorably reported on might take their seats before an election for a Provisional Bishop was gone into.

The Committee, through their chairman, Hon. Samuel Jones, reported favorably on the following churches, viz:

St. Polycarp's, Canajoharie; Calvary, Brooklyn; St. Peter's, Port Chester; Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; Incarnation, New York; Messiah, Rhinebeck; and Ascension, South Brooklyn; and the vote being taken on each separately they were all admitted.

The case of St. John's church, Lewisboro', was then taken up, the papers of which were reported irregular. They were rejected.

The case of St. Mary's, North Castle, was taken up. The only objection was that one of the witnesses is the same person who proved the certificate before the Judge. Hon. J. C. Spencer explained the law on the incorporation of churches, and thought it a kindness to a Parish to reject their papers until they were perfectly correct, in order that hereafter they might have no difficulty in receiving or holding property on account of some flaw in the papers of incorporation.

The papers were withdrawn.

Motion was made to lay the matter of St. Philip's (colored) church on the table. Rev. Dr. Morris withdrew the papers for the present, and the special order of the day (the election of Provisional Bishop) was taken up at 1 P. M.

Prior to proceeding to the business, the Chairman invited the house to unite with him in devotional exercises. The last three verses of the 61st Psalm, with the Doxology, were sung by the whole Convention.

After a short interval, which was devoted to silent prayer, the House united in offering up the General Confession, the Lord's Prayer, the Collect for Grace and other Collects, led by the President.

The Chair then appointed as tellers:

For the Clerical Vote: Rev. Dr. Higbee, Hon. Luther Bradish, and Mr. John W. Mitchell.

For the Lay Vote: Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Mr. Ward, and Hon. John A. Dix.

The House then proceeded to ballot; the Clergy voting in the North, and the Laity in the South aisle of the Church.

While the tellers were out the

Report of the Missionary Committee was read by the Secretary. We learn from this report the number of Stations is 61; the number of Missionaries 44; the amount of money contributed by 99 Parishes $1,980. 125 Parishes have failed to make canonical contributions.

First Ballot for Provisional Bishop.

After the report of the Missionary Committee had been read, the tellers came into the Convention, and reported the following result of the first ballot for Provisional Bishop:

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........185
Necessary to a choice..........93

Rev. Dr. F. Vinton	52	Rev. Dr. T. Atkinson	3
Rev. Dr. S. Seabury	37	Rev. Dr. J. McVickar	2
Rev. Dr. T. H. Taylor	33	Rev. Dr. S. Bowman	1
Rev. Dr. J. M. Wainwright	24	Rev. Dr. R. U. Morgan	1
Rev. Dr. W. I. Kip	13	Rev. Dr. B. I. Haight	1
Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks	12	Rev. Dr. John Brown	1
Rev. Dr. S. R. Johnson	4	Blank	1

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........169
Necessary to a choice..........85

Rev. Dr. F. Vinton	44	Rev. Dr. W. I. Kip	5
Rev. Dr. T. H. Taylor	41	Rev. Dr. B. I. Haight	3
Rev. Dr. J. M. Wainwright	31	Rev. Dr. R. U. Morgan	2
Rev. Dr. S. Seabury	29	Rev. Dr. Benj. Hale	1
Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks	13		

There being no choice by either order, a second ballot was ordered; and it was on motion resolved that, after the votes on the second ballot were deposited, the Convention should take a recess until 7 o'clock P. M., and that the tellers should count the votes in the meanwhile.

The second ballot was taken, and the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock P. M., when the tellers reported the result of the

Second Ballot for Provisional Bishop.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........182
Necessary to a choice..........92

Rev. Dr. Vinton	59	Rev. Dr. Johnson	7
Seabury	30	Haight	5
Wainwright	25	McVickar	2
Taylor	24	Atkinson	2
Kip	15	Morgan	1
Hawks	12		

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........166
Necessary to a choice..........84

Rev. Dr. Vinton	55	Rev. Dr. Hawks	4
Taylor	41	Haight	2
Wainwright	31	Johnson	2
Seabury	23	Hale	1
Kip	7		

There being no choice by either order, the Convention unanimously proceeded to take another ballot. While the tellers were out, it was decided to proceed with the order of business, and the Report of the Standing Committee on the Episcopal Fund was read by the Secretary. According to this report, the amount of the disposable fund is $67,500, the same as last year Of this, $10,000 is invested at 7 per cent., and $57,500 at 6 per cent. The balance on hand is $1,529 21. The amount of the Accumulating Fund is $9,713 38—of which $7,590 is invested at 7 per cent., and $2000 at 6 per cent.

The Report of the Trustees for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Clergymen, was read; which shows that the balance on hand is $1,590 94. The Trustees report having made an application to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation to enable them to manage the fund legally and as desirable. The Act was not finally passed, for the reason that it was supposed its object was provided for by a General Act previously passed.

The Report of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report, was then read.

The Committee on the General Theological Seminary reported that since their Report to the last Annual Convention, there had been no change of circumstances which, in their opinion, required the action of this Convention.

Special reports were then taken up, when Hon. J. C. Spencer reported for the Committee on the Division of the Diocese, that they had taken no action on the subject, because the failure of the reverend gentleman elected to the office of Provisional Bishop to accept it, had so entirely changed the condition of the whole matter, that any action of the Committee at present, would seem to be an assumption of authority to act in a case where it was not intended to be given.

The Committee on the state of the Law, both civil and canonical, in relation to Chapels in union with the Convention, reported, and proposed to amend Article VII of the Constitution so as to read as follows:

"In all matters which shall come before the Convention, the Clergy and Laity shall deliberate in one body; and in voting, the Clergy shall vote by individuals, and the Laity by congregations; and when more than one Church or Chapel shall be united under one Vestry, and shall have been so united and recognized by the Convention, prior to the last Wednesday in September, in the year of our Lord, 1853, the Delegate or Delegates of such Vestry only shall be entitled to vote for each Church or Chapel; and a majority of votes of the two orders jointly shall be decisive; but if in any case it be required by five votes, the two orders shall vote separately in the manner aforesaid, and the concurrence of a majority of each order shall be necessary to constitute a decision. In the case of electing a Bishop, the two orders shall always vote separately, agreeably to the mode last described."

Rev. Mr. Leonard, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Mr. Bedell, and Judge Oakley, all spoke on the subject, deeming it inexpedient to multiply Chapels in union with the Convention, as having decidedly an evil tendency, especially when matters of deep and exciting interest were to be brought before that body.

The House voted to approve the amendment as reported, and it will be brought up for final action at the next Convention.

The Report of the Committee on the Diocesan Fund was read, and a table presented showing the contributions of all the congregations in the Diocese for the last ten years. From this it appeared that 872 Parishes had failed to make the Canonical contribution. If each of these had paid the small average of $5 to each Parish, the fund would have been increased by more than $4000.

The tellers here entered and reported the result of the

Third Ballot for Provisional Bishop.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........176
Necessary to a choice..........89

Rev. Dr. Vinton	62	Rev. Dr. McVickar	2
Wainwright	40	Johnson	2
Seabury	26	Brown	1
Kip	22	Sam'l Rosevelt	1
Taylor	15	Rev. W. H. Odenheimer	1
Haight	4		

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........159
Necessary to a choice..........80

Rev. Dr. Vinton	57	Rev. Dr. Kip	17
Wainwright	35	Haight	1
Taylor	28	Johnson	1
Seabury	18	Rev. W. H. Odenheimer	1
Revs. Drs. Wainwright and Seabury (jointly)	1		

There being no choice by either order, the Convention proceeded to take the fourth ballot.

While the tellers were out, the order of business was resumed, and an amendment proposed by the Rev. Mr. Bedell to Canon XIV, section 2, was discussed

[We have not been able to obtain a copy in time for this paper.—ED. CH'N.]

Rev Mr. Bedell, Dr. Hawks, Mr. Hill, Mr. Leonard, and Mr. Betts, spoke warmly on the subject, all agreeing that something ought to be done to compel all Parishes to pay the Canonical tax.

Dr. Hawks proposed that unless a certificate from the Treasurer of the Convention of the payment of the Canonical quota, be presented to the Secretary on the second day of the session, by each delegation, the Parish should be passed over as absent, and the delegates from the laity would thus bear the loss of their votes.

Hon. John C. Spencer said that, if there were not love enough or honor enough in our laity to perform an imperious duty, can we expect to infuse love and honor into their hearts by the passage of a Canon? The penalty, in case of defaults, is not such as to affect them much, viz: Merely loss of seats in the Convention. He thought that the matter had now the form, or at least the spirit, of simony. Moreover, on this particular point he thought that the clergy and laity were equal. The Convention has no right to exclude either the one or the other. They have both a religious right to sit here on certain conditions; and the Convention has no authority to coerce contributions.

Pending the debate, the tellers came in and reported the result of the

Fourth Ballot for Provisional Bishop.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........183
Necessary to a choice..........92

Rev. Dr. Vinton	67	Rev. Dr. Johnson	8
Wainwright	53	Brown	1
Kip	27	R. Sherwood	1
Seabury	19	Rev. T. T. Guion	1
Taylor	6	Blank	1
McVickar	4		

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........167
Necessary to a choice..........84

Rev. Dr. Vinton	59	Rev. Dr. Haight	2
Wainwright	58	Johnson	1
Kip	19	Hawks	1
Seabury	15	A. H. Vinton	1
Taylor	11		

There being no choice by either order, the Convention proceeded to take the fifth ballot.

While the tellers were out, the order of business was proceeded with.

Hon. John C. Spencer resumed, and continued his remarks at length on the subject of the coercion of contributions in this country, where the Church is not united with and protected by the civil government. Our Church is a voluntary association, and there is no power of coercion in it.

The first amendment of Rev. Mr. Bedell, on motion of Mr. Spencer, was laid on the table.

The other amendment of Rev. Mr. Bedell, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The amendment of Rev. Mr. Hill, to Canon XIV., on motion was laid on the table.

Rev. Dr. McVickar offered the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Convention, within a painfully short period of its present assembling, it hath pleased Almighty God in His wise Providence to remove from the scene of their earthly labors three of the chief Pastors of our United Church, viz:—the Rt. Rev. Christopher Edwards Gadsden, Bishop of South Carolina; the Rt. Rev. John Prentiss Kewley Henshaw, Bishop of Rhode Island; and the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Illinois, and the senior Bishop in our American branch of the Church Catholic, and—

Whereas, Under these circumstances of accumulated bereavement, this Convention of the Church in the Diocese of New York deems suitable some solemn entry on its Minutes reciting the same; and as called for allike by the bonds of Christian faith and brotherly union—therefore

Resolved, In humble acknowledgement of GOD'S afflictive hand, and with heartfelt sympathy for their bereaved fellow churchmen in other Dioceses, this record with the above Preamble be entered at large on the Minutes of this Convention, and a certified copy of the same be transmitted by the Secretary to the Standing Committees of the above recited Dioceses.

Which were unanimously adopted.

The Secretary then proceeded with the reading of the Report of the Standing Committees of the Diocese until the tellers came in and announced the result of the

Fifth Ballot for Provisional Bishop.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........181
Necessary to a choice..........91

Rev. Dr. Vinton	70	Rev. Dr. Johnson	4
Wainwright	64	Taylor	4
Kip	21	McVickar	2
Seabury	16		

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........162
Necessary to a choice..........82

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	71	Rev. Dr. Seabury	11
Vinton	60	Taylor	2
Kip	17	Haight	1

Again there was no choice in either order, and a sixth ballot was ordered, on motion of the Rev. Dr. VanKleeck, with the understanding that the Convention should then stand adjourned until Friday morning at 9 o'clock, at which time the tellers should report. The votes were then deposited, and the Convention adjourned.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at nine o'clock.

Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. M. M. Wells, Chaplain of the State Prison, Sing Sing, assisted in the Creed, Collects and Litany by the Rev. S. Reed, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, Albany.

The Minutes of Thursday's proceedings were read and approved. Before the approval, however, Rev. Dr. Anthon wished to state that although he concurred heartily in the resolutions offered by the Rev. Dr. McVickar on Thursday evening, he objected to the expression, "*the American Branch of the Church Catholic.*" He would have preferred, "*the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.*" He believed that we were *a* Branch of the Church Catholic, but not *the* American Branch.

[We did not hear this luminous speech of the Rev. Gentleman, and are sorry we missed it.]

The Secretary called over the names of delegates not present on Thursday.

The tellers then presented their report, announcing the result of the

Sixth Ballot for Provisional Bishop.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........172
Necessary to a choice..........87

Rev. Dr. Vinton	68	Rev. Dr. Johnson	3
Wainwright	67	Taylor	1
Seabury	15	McVickar	1
Kip	14	Haight	3

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........152
Necessary to a choice..........77

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	77	Rev. Dr. Kip	6
Vinton	56	Taylor	3
Seabury	10		

There being no election by the Clerical order, with a majority of the Lay Votes for the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, the Convention proceeded to take the seventh ballot.

While the tellers were out, the order of business was taken up.

The Secretary continued the reading of the Report of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. The following clergymen had deceased: Rev. Thomas Clark, Rev. W. H. Hart, Rev. W. H. Newman, Rev. H. L. Storrs, Rev. F. S. Mines, and Rev. Mr. Richards. Under the head of Discipline was read notice of the Deposition of four clergymen of the Diocese: E. P. Wadhams, Wm. Everett, W. G. Heyer, and Peter S. Burchan.

The Committee also called the attention of the Convention to the proceeding in the case of the Rev. W. F. Walker. Several suits had been commenced by him against the presenters for making the presentment and other grounds, and they had been put to much expense in defending them. This of right should fall on the Convention, and they recommended an appropriation of $400 to pay the counsel fees of the legal gentlemen employed in the defence.

It appears from the Report that there are 276 clergymen, and 230 parishes connected with the Diocese. We shall give it in full as soon as it is printed.

The reading having been finished, Hon. J. C. Spencer spoke with much feeling on the case of Mr. Walker. Here is a clergyman who has been presented canonically, and he has brought five suits in the civil Courts against members of the board of Trial and the Presenters; four of which are now pending against them, who have only acted in discharge of their duties. He thought that a Special Committee should be appointed by the Convention to take into consideration that part of the Standing Committee's Report which refers to the case of the Rev. W. F. Walker. He thought it should be visited with the severest discipline, as a thing heretofore unknown in our Ecclesiastical History, that a Presbyter should resort to civil Courts against his Ecclesiastical superiors.

The Chair appointed Hon. J. C. Spencer, Hon. Mr. Buel, of Troy; Rev. Dr. Hawks, and Rev. Dr. Taylor, to act as such Committee.

Mr. Spencer then spoke upon the subject of application to the Legislature for a new act of incorporation, to bear especially upon the Episcopal Church. The present act, in its clauses referring to our Church, is exceedingly ambiguous and unsatisfactory. He proposed that a large committee, of at least ten, should be appointed, who should prepare such an act and present it to the Legislature. He wished that this committee should have full power, in order that time might be saved. He afterwards suggested that such committee should report to the Standing Committee of the Diocese previous to their final action.

Pending the debate the Tellers came in and announced the result of the

Seventh Ballot for Provisional Bishop.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........170
Necessary to a choice..........86

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	80	Rev. Dr. Johnson	8
Vinton	55	McVickar	3
Kip	16	Taylor	2
Seabury	10	J. J. Robertson	1

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........154
Necessary to a choice..........78

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	71	Rev. Dr. Taylor	2
Vinton	56	H. Anthon	2
Kip	11	Johnson	1
Seabury	11		

There being no choice by either order, the Convention proceeded to take the Eighth ballot.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Taylor was released from acting as Teller, to enable him to take his place on the Committee on the case of the Rev. W. F. Walker, which proposed to sit immediately. Rev. Dr. Brown was appointed Teller in his place. While the Tellers were out, the Rev. Secretary proceeded to give the history of the previous Convention in regard to the obtaining an act of Incorporation in the Legislature, which should be definite and satisfactory to the Protestant Episcopal Church. The first action was the appointment of a committee in the year 1834, which reported a new act to the Convention in the following. It was ordered to lie over till the next meeting of the Convention in 1836. The subject was referred back to the committee to consider what amendments on several points of the existing Act were desirable and necessary, and the committee were to report amendments, which they did. The Secretary remarked that in 1837 the matter was referred to the committee to report in 1838. Then the diocese was divided, and the whole matter dropped.

Rev. Dr. Anthon rose, and gave a sketch of the history of the matter.

Hon. J. C. Spencer came in and proposed that one more should be added to the Special Committee on the Walker case. The Chair, with the consent of the House, appointed Mr. Betts.

A layman from Glens Falls (B. C. Butler) called for a report from the Standing Committee on the subject of their Parish. The Rector it seems, holds the records of the Parish and the communion plate, to which the Vestry have laid claim. The Secretary informally explained the facts and the case.

Rev's. Dr. Anthon and Mr. Bedell made some remarks.

Hon. Murray Hoffman, a member of the subcommittee to which the subject was referred by the Standing Committee, rose and explained the facts of the case. He said that he had been notified that the whole matter was in a state of amicable adjustment.

Mr. Butler from Glens Falls gave his statement of the facts of the case, asserting that the late Rector declined all negotiation.

The Tellers came in, and announced the result of the

Eighth Ballot for Provisional Bishop.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........182
Necessary to a choice..........92

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	90	Rev. Dr. Taylor	2
Vinton	52	Brown	1
Kip	17	Rev. R. A. Hallam	1
Seabury	12	J. H. Hobart	1
McVickar	8	G. T. Bedell	1
Johnson	2		

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........160
Necessary to a choice..........81

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	80	Rev. Dr. Taylor	2
Vinton	53	H. Potter	2
Kip	13	A. H. Vinton	1
Seabury	8	Rev. R. A. Hallam	1

There was no choice by either order.

Rev. Dr. Kip rose, and entirely withdrew his name as a candidate. He hoped that his friends would, on the next ballot, vote for one of the other prominent candidates.

The House proceeded immediately to the *ninth ballot*.

While the tellers were out, the

Rev. Mr. Bedell proposed that the late Rector of the Church at Glens Falls, be permitted to state his case. The House gave its consent, and the Rev. J. A. Spooner came forward and addressed the House.

He affirmed that the Standing Committee had, by request of both parties, given consideration to this case and their judgment.

He denied that any request had been made since the decision of the Standing Committee, nor had any refusal of such property been made since the decision. He asserted that the Communion set had been twice offered to them for use, and twice declined. The property which they seek to control, was gained by the personal exertions of the late rector, and mostly out of the parish. Not $20 of it had been raised from persons who now claim the control of that property. He stated that the first part of that property (the records and plate) was now ready as soon as the rector called for them, and the other part (the church and land) as soon as the body claiming to be the corporation shall prove their legal right, and pay the money which they have promised to pay. He denied that any money had been directly tendered, or that there had been any indirect offer of money by the Vestry, or any demand of the property.

Rev. Dr. Tyng moved that this whole subject be indefinitely postponed. It was carried unanimously, the House apparently being satisfied with the explanations of Mr. Spooner.

The Tellers came in and announced the result of the Ninth Ballot, and the

Election of a Provisional Bishop.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........179
Necessary to a choice..........90

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	104	Rev. Dr. Johnson	1
Vinton	47	Taylor	1
Seabury	15	Morton	1
McVickar	3	Rev. G. T. Bedell	1
Haight	2	Blank	3
Hawks	1		

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........157
Necessary to a choice..........79

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	94	Rev. Dr. Taylor	2
Vinton	44	Kip	2
Seabury	7	H. Potter	2
Hawks	4	A. H. Vinton	2

The Chairman announced that the Rev. Dr. Wainwright was elected Provisional Bishop by a concurrent vote of both orders.

Rev. Dr. Vinton moved that the Convention unanimously declare the Rev. Dr. Wainwright elected Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. In making this motion he said—I beg leave to congratulatulate this convention, the Diocese, and the Church, at this happy termination of our affairs, and the union which has been effected by it. I congratulate it upon the election of our beloved and reverend brother. We all know how remarkable he is for amenity of disposition, courtesy of manners, and for the kind sympathies of a warm heart. In the course of his progress through the diocese he will receive the hearty support, the warm affection, and the cordial prayers of every Christian man, woman, and child. For one I rejoice in this result, I rejoice that I am relieved from a position of so much pain to myself, and I beg, that those who have, in the conscientious performance of their duties entertained prejudices, will suffer them to be allayed, that I with them and they with me, may unite in the hearty support of him whom we have elected for our Provisional Bishop. Let us all unite in supporting him in his labors, so that when, at the last day, we approach the Heavenly tribunal, we may have it to say, that we have given a cordial obedience to him whom we have chosen to be our father in God. I congratulate you again upon the happy result at which we have arrived.

Rev. Mr. Hill said: Mr. President; There are some members of this Convention who will bear me witness, that I have exerted what little influence and zeal I possess, in behalf of a gentleman, other than the one who has now received a majority of the votes of both orders. While I may be allowed, I trust, to express my invidual regret, that a majority of the Convention could not have agreed with me in opinion, yet I rise cheerfully to redeem the pledge, which I sincerely made, and which I as sincerely redeem. That pledge was, that as soon as *any candidate* received a majority of the votes of both orders, I for one would immediately give my assent to his election. Most cordially, therefore, do I second the resolution just offered by my Rev. brother from Grace church, Brooklyn. I add my congratulations too, to the Provisional Bish-

op elect. He has my wishes and my prayers, that he may be sustained and strengthened by the Great Head of the Church, and be ever so guided by the Holy Comforter, that in his administration of the affairs of the Diocese, he may more than fulfil the most sanguine expectations of his friends.

It was unanimously carried.

On motion of the Rev. Secretary, the Chair appointed a committee to wait upon the Provisional Bishop elect, and announce the result of the election. The Chair appointed the Rev. Dr. Higbee, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Hon. Samuel Jones, and Hon. John A. King.

It was voted to proceed immediately to the signing of the Canonical Testimonials of the Provisional Bishop elect.

The Rev. Secretary offered the following:

Resolved, That public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the happy termination of this important business, be this evening, at 7 P. M. rendered by this Convention under direction of the Chair.

Which was unanimously carried.

The House then took a recess of fifteen minutes, in order to prepare the testimonials for signature.

After the recess, Dr. Higbee reported for the Committee to wait upon the Provisional Bishop elect—That they waited upon the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, and discharged their duty by the mouth of Rev. Dr. Vinton. In accepting the high office to which he has been elected, the Provisional Bishop-elect requested permission to reply to the Committee in writing.

The Report of the Committee on the Diocesan Fund was presented and read, and the resolution embodied in the Report unanimously adopted.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Standing Committee and a Missionary Committee.

Rev. Dr. Price rose and declined all nomination for the Standing Committee, as he had seen his name on a printed ticket.

The Rev. Mr. Bedell rose and nominated for the Standing Committee Revs. Dr. Berrian, Dr. Haight, and Dr. McVickar, as Clerical Members, and Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. Murray Hoffman, Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., and G. G. VanWagenen, Esq., as Lay Members.

Revs. Dr. Van Kleeck and Mr. P. S. Chauncey, H. E. Pierrepont, Esq., and F. S. Winston, Esq., were appointed tellers for the Lay Vote.

Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr. Tiffany and Mr. Wood for the clerical vote.

After the votes were deposited the members proceeded to sign the canonical testimonials, which were splendidly illuminated in gold and colors on a gigantic sheet of card paper.

Mr. John Jay gave notice of an amendment to Canon II which he would present at the next Convention.

At half-past two o'clock the Convention took a recess until seven P. M.

FRIDAY—EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock.—The galleries were crowded with attendants, especially ladies. The body of the Church was filled with members and others.

SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING.

The Service was prefaced by a magnificent voluntary on the organ, by Mr. W. H. Walter, Organist of St. Paul's Chapel, New York.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, with the Convention, read the 9th Selection of Psalms. He then read the Lesson from the 54th chap. of Isaiah.

The *Te Deum* was chanted by the whole Convention, accompanied by the Organ.

The Rev. Dr. Creighton said the Lord's Prayer, the Collect for the 16th Sunday after Trinity, the Second for Good Friday, that for St. Peter's Day, the prayers from the Institution office, beginning "Most Gracious God," and "O God, Holy Ghost," and the concluding prayer, "Almighty God,"—The General Thanksgiving and the Apostolic Benediction.

The Service was concluded by a voluntary on the Organ, (Handel's "Let all the Angels of God worship Him,") played by Mr. W. H. Walter in a masterly manner. The Rev. Dr. Creighton and the Rev. Dr. Haight officiated in surplices. The Rev. the Provisional Bishop elect was present during the Service. Immediately at its close numbers of his friends crowded around him with congratulations and earnest wishes for his prosperity.

After the call to order,

Rev. Mr. Eigenbrodt offered the following, resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the President and the Secretary of the Convention, communicate to the Bishop of the Diocese a certified copy of the proceedings of this Convention, which resulted in the election of a Provisional Bishop.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee be authorized and requested to take all necessary measures to obtain the consecration of the Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, D.D., this day elected Provisional Bishop of this Diocese.

The Rev. Secretary then moved that the Treasurer of the Convention be directed to pay to the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese until the next Annual Convention, all the income of the Disposable Fund over and above $2,500, which was unanimously carried.

The tellers then reported the result of

The Ballot for the Standing Committee.

CLERICAL VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........110
Necessary to a choice..............56

FOR THE CLERGY.

Rev. Dr. Berrian	105	Rev. Dr. Kip	4
Rev. Dr. Haight	100	Rev. Dr. Price	3
Rev. Dr. McVickar	81	Rev. Dr. Anthon	1
Rev. Dr. Seabury	81	Rev. Dr. Stone	1
Rev. Dr. Vinton	29	Rev. Dr. Higbee	1
Rev. Dr. Taylor	24	Rev. Dr. Schroeder	1
Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck	5	Rev. Mr. Leonard	1
Rev. Dr. Cutler	4		

FOR THE LAITY.

Hon. Murray Hoffman	110	Prof. A. E. Church	9
Hon. Samuel Jones	97	Hon. Thomas J. Oakley	8
Hon. G. C. Verplanck	96	Stephen P. Nash, Esq.	3
Floyd Smith, Esq.,	80	C. N. S. Rowland, Esq.	2
G.G.VanWagenen, Esq.	12	E. W. Dunham, Esq.	2
Hon. John A. Dix	10	G. N. Titus, Esq.	1
S. Cambreleng, Esq.	10	A. W. Bradford, Esq.	1
Hon. L. Bradish	10		

LAY VOTE.

Whole number of votes cast........82
Necessary to a choice..............42

FOR THE CLERGY.

Rev. Dr. Haight	75	Rev. Dr. Anthon	1
Berrian	72	Kip	1
McVickar	60	Hawks	1
Seabury	53	Stone	1
Vinton	24	Cutler	1
Taylor	23	Van Kleeck	1
Rev. Mr. Bedell	2	Rev. Mr. Hobart	1
Halsey	1	Tucker	1
Rev. Dr. Brown	1		

FOR THE LAITY.

Hon. Murray Hoffman	79	Luther Bradish, Esq.	7
Hon. G. C. Verplanck	60	Hon. F. J. Betts	1
Hon. Samuel Jones	58	Hon. John Duer	1
Floyd Smith, Esq.	54	Hon. T. J. Oakley	1
Hon. John A. Dix	19	Fred. De Peyster, Esq.	1
S. Cambreleng, Esq.	18	Cornelius Oakley, Esq.	1
G.G.VanWagenen, Esq.	17	S. P. Nash, Esq.	1

The Chair announced the following Standing Committee, elected for the coming year:

Rev. Wm. Berrian, D.D.	Hon. Samuel Jones.
Rev. John McVickar, D.D.	Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck.
Rev. Sam'l Seabury, D.D.	Hon. Murray Hoffman.
Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D.D.	Floyd Smith, Esq.

The tellers reported the result of the ballot for Missionary Committee.

The Chair announced the following Missionary Committee, elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. F. Vinton, D.D.	Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle.
Thomas C. Butler, Esq.	Rev. Abram H. Hart,
Charles N. S. Rowland.	Cornelius Oakley, Esq.
Rev. S. R. Johnson, D.D.	Robert Strong, Esq.
Rev. J. F. Schroeder, D.D.	Alex. A. McDonald, Esq.

A *viva voce* vote elected the following Trustees of Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund, for the coming year:

The Bishop of the Diocese, *ex-officio*.	William Bard, Esq..
	G. G. Van Wagenen, Esq.
C. N. S. Rowland, Esq.	Cyrus Curtiss, Esq.

Rev. W. H. Hill offered the following resolutions which he intended to present at the next Convention:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, it is expedient that this Diocese should be divided into two Dioceses.

Resolved, Therefore, (if the General Convention assent theretoto, which assent is hereby respectfully and earnestly solicited,) that so much of the Diocese of New York as lies north of the southern boundary lines of the Counties of Columbia, Greene, and Delaware, as the same are now established by law, be and the same is hereby erected into a new Diocese, to be called the "Diocese of Northern New York."

Frederick De Peyster, Esq., moved that a committee of five be appointed to secure means for the payment of a competent salary to the Provisional Bishop, and to report as soon as possible; which was carried.

The Chair appointed as such committee F. De Peyster, Esq.; Hon. J. A. King; Hon. S Jones; L Bradish, Esq.; Hon. J. A. Dix.

The Committee on the relations between the Diocese and Bishop Onderdonk, in respect to his claims on the Episcopal Fund, was called upon for a report.

Rev. Dr. Higbee, the Chairman, reported verbally, that nothing definite had been done in consequence of the vagueness of the resolution. Rev Dr. Schroeder thought a new committee should be appointed. There was some discussion on the subject, and the committee were discharged.

The Special Committee on the portion of the report of the Standing Committee which refers to the case of the Rev. W. F. Walker, presented its report. They agreed unanimously in considering the case, one that calls for the strongest condemnation and the severest discipline that can be inflicted. They offered a Canon, to be numbered XVIII. It is as follows:

In all cases in which an enquiry into the conduct of a Minister of this Diocese shall have been, or shall be, directed by the proper ecclesiastical authority thereof, any resort by such Minister to the civil courts, or any Judge thereof, for the purpose of obstructing or preventing such enquiry; and any such resort for the recovery of any damages against the persons making such enquiry, in consequence of any report made by them; or for the recovery of damages against them, or any Presbyters, for making a regular presentment against any Minister of this Diocese, or for anything contained in such presentment; and any such resort for the purpose of obstructing, or preventing, or staying any proceedings upon any such presentment, shall be deemed disorderly conduct in such Minister; for which, on due presentment, trial and conviction, he shall be admonished, suspended, or degraded from his office.

The Committee recommended that the reference to the Committee on Canons be dispensed with, and that the Canon should be adopted by the Convention forthwith.

Rev. Dr. Vinton objected that it was contrary to Canon XIX, which requires one day's notice, and it was decided to lay it on the table until to-morrow morning, at which time it could be canonically taken up.

The committee appointed to secure means for an adequate salary for the Provisional Bishop, suggested that he be allowed to hold his position as Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, where his salary is $3000, and the salary may be made up to $4000—from the Episcopal Fund. They urged upon the Parishes a liberal contribution to the Episcopal Fund that the salary might as soon as possible be paid entirely from the fund.

Rev. Dr. Higbee thought that such a request was inexpedient, and that if the Convention were not prepared to make a further provision, they had better leave the matter as it stood.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng regretted that the able committee did not make a report concluding with a resolution pointing out some course of action to accomplish the proposed end. He alluded to the result of the day as a gracious answer to prayer, and as being most auspicious in every respect. He thought the Convention should not separate until they settle this matter in a manner at once worthy of the Convention, the Diocese, and the Bishop-elect. He deprecated the idea of asking the sufferance of Trinity church to yield to him the support we should ourselves give him. Dr. Tyng concluded by offering a resolution that the committee have leave to sit again on the subject under consideration, and report at the next Convention, and this resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng further moved that the Standing Committee be requested to take into consideration the subject of the salary of the Provisional Bishop, and to devise means for making the salary for the present year not less than $4000, which was unanimously carried.

The Secretary read certain amendments to Canon II, as approved by the Committee on Canons. The canon as amended was adopted by a two-third vote of both orders.

[These amendments relate to the mode of organizing the Convention, &c.]

Hon. J. C. Spencer offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to prepare amendments to the General Act of Incorporation of Churches so far as it refers to Episcopal Churches, and when submitted to the Provisional Bishop of this Diocese and the Standing Committee and the Bishop of the Western Diocese, to be presented to the Legislature.

The Chair appointed the Committee of ten members, viz: Hon. J. C. Spencer, Judge Buel, Mr. Betts, Wm. H. Harison, Hon. J. A. Dix, Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. Dr. Anthon, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Vinton, and Rev. Dr. Cutler. On motion, the Chairman was added.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, in a few pointed remarks, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, then, in a complimentary manner, moved a vote of thanks to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

Rev. W. H. Hill moved a vote of thanks to the Treasurer of the Convention, all of which were unanimously carried.

Hon. Luther Bradish, Judge Jones, and Mr. Betts, were appointed a Committee to wait on the Provisional Bishop to the Chair.

The Provisional Bishop-elect took the Chair and addressed the Convention as follows:

"I beg leave to return to this Convention my most heartfelt thanks for the confidence they have reposed in me. I feel a very heavy weight of responsibility laid upon me; and when I look round and remember that my most excellent friend at my right hand, fearful of this responsibility, in all humility shrunk from it, I say to myself, What am I that I should assume it?—But I feel it to be the cause of God, and I cannot refuse, and to Him I look, and beseech Him to help me. Brethren of the Convention, I ask your prayers to this effect. I shall need your prayers, I shall need your assistance; and shall I not have your sympathy and your love? You know that the labors of this Diocese, should the Church confirm your decision, and authorize my consecration to the holy office of Bishop—these accumulated duties will fall upon me. I make no pledge in regard to my mode of discharging them, should I be called to that duty. You will, I am sure, ask for no pledge at my hands.

I can only say this, that looking above for grace, wisdom, and strength, to be given to me, I will devote the best faculties of mind and body which God has given to me, to your service.—Here will I spend my days in endeavoring to accomplish, if it be possible, the great objects present to the minds of us all; and the first is, that we should be henceforth a happy and a united body; that there should be no division among us—no heart-rendings—and that if there be a difference of opinion, we should each agree in charity to differ one from the other, and should remember that the eye of God is upon us all, and that we have great cause to carry forward and extend Christ's Holy Church.

When I look at the vast extent of this diocese in this city and in this country, I can see that much is to be done, and by the blessing of God, we can accomplish much. It will be my object, as rapidly as I am informed in regard to these matters, to present them to your notice. But, my beloved brethren, I do not intend, upon this present occasion, to say more than to express my thanks to you as I have now done for the confidence you have reposed in me. It is my intention, please God, to return an answer to your invitation more deliberately when I have thought more carefully upon the matter, which I trust to do in a very brief space of time; and it is my purpose then to present it to you in a written form. Till then I ask your indulgence: and now in concluding these remarks, may I ask from you, upon the present occasion, your prayers? May I ask you to join with me in that beautiful prayer so appropriate at the time of the institution of a minister, and which I design upon the present occasion to appropriate to myself? I ask you to join with me in it."

He went into the Chancel, and kneeling at the altar, offered the following prayer:

O Lord my God! I am not worthy that Thou shouldst come under my roof, yet Thou hast honored Thy servant with appointing him to stand in Thy House, and to serve at Thy Holy Altar. To Thee and to Thy service I devote myself, soul, body, and spirit—with all their powers and faculties. Fill my memory with the words of Thy law; enlighten my understanding with the illumination of the Holy Ghost; and may all the wishes and desires of my will centre in what Thou hast commanded. And, to make me instrumental in promoting the salvation of the people now to be committed to my charge, grant that I may faithfully administer Thy holy Sacraments, and by my life and doctrine set forth Thy true and lively word.

Be ever with me in the performance of all the duties of my ministry; in prayer, to quicken my devotion; in praises, to heighten my love and gratitude; and in preaching, to give a readiness of thought and expression suitable to the clearness and excellency of Thy Holy Word. Grant this for the sake of Jesus Christ Thy Son our Saviour.

Then adding the Lord's Prayer and the Apostolic Benediction, he retired.

The Rev. President then resumed the Chair, and invited the Convention to conclude the evening session with a chant of praise to Almighty God for the happy conclusion of their day's labors.

The whole Convention arose, and with warm hearts and joyous voices they chanted their thanksgivings to God in the "*Gloria in Excelsis.*" The music of the many voices, with the solemn and grand bursts of harmony from the organ, under the skilful hand of Mr. Walter, seemed to transport those present from earthly scenes, and place them amidst the choirs of Heaven.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till Saturday morning, at 9 A. M.

SATURDAY.—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 9 A. M.—Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Edward Lounsbery, rector of St. John's church, Troy, the Rev. Samuel Hawksley, rector of Christ church, Marlborough, reading the Lessons.

The Minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

An objection was made that Mr. Jay's notice of amendment to Canon II, given yesterday, did not appear on the Journal. It was decided not to amend by its insertion, the notice being superfluous, according to the rules. The consideration of the proposed Canon (No. XVIII) was resumed.

Mr. H. W. Bell moved that it lie on the table till the next Convention.

Mr. Spencer proceeded to explain the proposed Canon, and to defend its provisions. The Canon provides that in case of any clergyman charged with an offence, and presented for trial, and resisting the authority of such presentors, by resorting to a civil or other Court, such clergyman should be held guilty of an offence against the Canons of the Church, and on trial and conviction, may be admonished, suspended or degraded, according to the degree of the offence.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Spencer cited that part of the public vow taken by Priests on their ordination: "I will reverently obey my Bishop and other chief Ministers, who, according to the Canons of the Church, may have the charge and government over me: following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions, *and submitting myself to their godly judgments.*"

Mr. Betts was in favor of the spirit of the proposed Canon, and desired that the Convention should have power to declare its displeasure in such a case. But he doubted whether this Convention had a right to pass such a canon.

Chief Justice Jones was as desirous as any person in the Convention to uphold the authority of the Church over its ministers. But he was opposed to lightly interfering with the right of any man—clerical or lay—to appeal to the civil tribunal of this country. It was the interest-right of every man, in every condition in life.

Rev. Dr. Higbee regretted to differ, even for a moment, from the able mind which had at a stroke of the pen, drawn up the able report and proposed Canon which accompanied it. But special legislation was dangerous. It should not be entered on without full deliberation. What was the new offence which was made by it, and which this Canon was intended to meet? Why, it was appealing to the fountain of civil law and justice. He pictured the melancholy condition of a clergyman degraded from his high office in the Church of Christ—it was a living death through life. If such a result happened through a malicious prosecution—and often the most malicious things were done legally—he should not be cut off from an appeal to every fountain of truth and justice which God had provided. If so cut off, how was it to be decided, where a prosecution originated from love of justice, or motives of a malicious nature?

Rev. Dr. Schroeder also opposed the adoption of the proposed Canon, and he congratulated the Convention that they had not passed it while their minds were too agitated by a representation of the offence, to allow of mature deliberation.

Dr. Taylor, one of the Committee who framed the Canon, gave a history of the case which suggested it, and defended it as necessary to sustain the honor and purity of the Church—to preserve the Church from the scandal arising from the case of a clergyman, who after "defiling himself in secret places," stood forth, protected by an injunction from the Civil Court, and defied the Bishop's authority. He could not see any force in the arguments of the gentleman preceding him. He cited from the General Canons, to show that this Convention had power to pass such a Canon as that now proposed.

Rev. Dr. Higbee said in his observations he had considered the subject in an abstract view of its consequences. He was not opposed to the ultimate adoption of a Canon giving necessary power to the Church to enforce its authority.—He agreed with his Rev. Brother, in desiring that the Minister who deserved it, should be degraded. But there should be no hasty legislation on a principle involving such wide consequences as that proposed.

Hon. Mr. Spencer thought the remark made tended to prepare their minds better for considering the subject. He alluded to the laws in England regulating Ecclesiastical and Civil Courts. Neither interfered with matters coming within the jurisdiction of the other—and Ecclesiastical decisions (on Ecclesiastical affairs) were recognized as legal.

A question sprung up in this debate, arising out of a remark of Dr. Higbee that there could be no restoration of a degraded clergyman. Mr. Spencer thought and argued that there could be. A clergyman in that situation had an appeal to the civil laws, and if he could show that he had been unlawfully degraded, the civil court would oblige the Vestry to pay him his salary, and force them by a *mandamus* to allow him to officiate in the Church. Mr. Leonard thought this could not be, and that there was no process by which a degraded clergyman could be restored to his standing in the Church. Mr Spencer maintained his views at considerable length.

Rev. Mr. Hobart hoped that the subject would be postponed for the session.

Rev. Dr. Schroeder asked if a quorum were present. The motion for consideration was an important one.

The Rev. President said that a communication had been laid on the Secretary's table, from the Rev. Mr. Walker, and in inquired the will of the Convention as to having it read.

Mr. Spencer objected to reading it. Mr. Walker's letter would introduce a personal matter. They were not on the consideration of an individual case, but of a proposed Canon.

The Chair then put the question as to referring the Canon back to the Committee, to be reported next session. The Canon was so referred.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Halsey 2,000 copies of the Journal were ordered to be printed.

On motion of the Secretary, it was unanimously voted to adjourn *sine die* after the reading af the Minutes and the usual devotions.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The "Gloria in Excelsis" was chaunted, and appropriate Collects were read by the Provisional Bishop-elect, who dismissed the assemblage with the Benediction.

THE CHURCHMAN.

NEW YORK, OCT. 9, 1852.

The Diocesan Convention.

We devote our columns in a large degree to the proceedings of our Diocesan Convention. The results of the meeting have long ere this been made known to the Church in this Diocese and through the Union, and infused joy and gladness in the hearts of those who desire the prosperity of this portion of the Lord's vineyard. We too share in the general gratification expressed, and believe that good will follow in many ways from the decision which has been attained.

It will be seen from our report of the proceedings that the Convention both desired a Provisional Bishop and succeeded in electing one by a large majority over all competitors. As we hazarded a doubt in our last number, whether the Convention had distinctly expressed its desire to avail itself of the mode of relief offered by the General Convention of 1850, we feel bound to say that those doubts have been completely removed. The amendment of Dr. Schroeder on the coming of the first day, was intended to test the question, and it was negatived by an overwhelming majority. The Rev. Mr. Cox boldly stated his views on the proposition to hold the election at a given time, and expressed the hope that all those who were opposed to this mode of relief would vote in the negative. The question was put *viva voce*, and the majority in favor of the resolution was equally decisive, but two or three apparently voting in the negative. Thus, then, the Convention decidedly affirmed that it desired a Provisional Bishop, in pursuance of the power and authority granted by the third Canon of 1850.

If the difficulty of election was for a time considerable, and the prospect of a decision dubious, the final result was most satisfactory as an expression of the will of the Diocese. And the choice has been well bestowed. The acknowledged scholarship and theological acquirements of the Rev. Dr. Wainwright will amply supply all reasonable expectations in these essential requisites. His devotion to the Church, his fearlessness in asserting her rightful claims, and his ability in maintaining them, have been proved more than once, and on one occasion in particular with the most signal success. His amenity of manner, courtesy of deportment, and amiability of heart, have secured him the affection and respect, not of churchmen only, but also of those who are not of us, as is evinced by the complimentary editorial notices which have appeared in several of the secular journals of the city--a gratifying testimonial to his worth as an exemplary citizen and Christian minister from those among whom he has so long resided. Nor must we omit his manly bearing and acceptable addresses on his late visit to England, which won for him golden opinions from our Transatlantic brethren, and will cause his numerous friends across the Ocean to rejoice that the choice of his fellow churchmen in this Diocese has fallen upon one so well qualified to wear the mitre. With these eminent qualifications the Provisional Bishop-elect may command the respect of his elder brethren, not only on account of the office, but the personal merits of him who holds it; while the younger clergy, long harassed with difficulties incident to their official duties, and especially those of a parochial character, may rely with confidence upon the experience, the wisdom, and the sympathy of him who will shortly become, in the Providence of the Great Head of the Church, the acting Episcopal head of this Diocese.

It was gratifying to see the almost entire absence of the party spirit which has long vexed our borders and enkindled animosities in these Annual Meetings. The elections were conducted decently and in order. The debating, such as it was, was becoming in tone and to the point in matter, and scarcely any thing occurred to wound the feelings or excite unpleasant recollections. One or two remarks which would at other times have occasioned recrimination and perhaps led to an angry debate, were passed quietly by, and no harm came of them. There was a general feeling that enough of contention had taken place in time past, and that all the members should unite in seeking those thing which make for peace. The good effect of this prudent forbearance has already been manifested in more ways than one, and especially by the very general acquiescence and satisfaction at the choice of the Convention, among whom prejudices and preferences were originally so strong; and in the bright hopes and glowing anticipations expressed by all, in reference to the future prospects of the Church in this Diocese.

With all its difficulties and distractions, it has wonderfully prospered during the last seven years: congregations have multiplied, the number of Clergy has largely increased, the Church societies have been sustained in a respectable degree, and several new schemes of piety and benevolence have been started. It needed, however, the efficient and authoritative energy of a Bishop to develope and employ the latent sources and elements of strength which the Church possesses, and we rejoice to see an intimation in the address of Dr. Wainwright to the Convention, which shows him to be fully alive to the exigency of the case. Under his vigilant eye and active hand we may trust to see the blessings and privileges of the Church extended to those who now know her not, and behold the desert places refreshed with the ministrations of the sanctuary and the welcome footsteps of those who preach the "Gospel of Peace." The Church will spread and strengthen, we confidently believe, by the inculcation and enforcement of those distinctive principles which, found in Scripture and expounded in the Prayer Book, have been upheld and taught by Bishops Moore, Hobart, and Onderdonk, and have raised the Diocese of New York to the proud height she occupies among her sisters in the American Church.

New Jersey—*Burlington College.*—The Annual Commencement of this noble Church College, was celebrated on Wednesday, the Festival of St. Michael's and All Angels, with great *eclat*. An animated account of the exercises will be found on the 4th page, to which we refer the reader. We were compelled to place it there, as the proceedings of our Diocesan Convention run to so great a length.

The Honorary Degree of A. B. was conferred upon Wm. Edward Coale, M.D., Boston, Mass.; Jacob Da Costa, M. D., Philadelphia; and Henry Tudor Brownell, M.D., Hartford, Conn.

Foreign Intelligence.

We have received some ten days later advices by the *Hermann, Canada* and *Atlantic*.

We are happy to announce the arrival of Bishops DeLancey and Whittingham in the last named vessel. Bp. McCoskry arrived in one of the Cunard line a few days previously.

The chief topic of observation at present is the death of the Duke of Wellington, in his 84th year, after a sudden epileptic attack, at Walmer Castle. Distinguished as the ablest living general of the age, and as a statesman, he was also a devoted and exemplary churchman. Full of years and honors he has sunk to rest amid the universal lamentation and reverence of the whole nation, of every class and age. Even the French papers in general manifest a becoming candor and respect for the great chieftain who defeated in succession their ablest generals. The funeral will be in public, and probably unequalled in the annals of England for pomp and splendor.

Several items in print are crowded out.

Funeral of Bishop Chase.

We have received from our kind and attentive correspondent, an account of the funeral obsequies of the late Bishop of Illinois, under date of Wednesday, Sept. 22:

The funeral of the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, took place today at Jubilee. At 11 o'clock a procession, consisting of the Clergy, pall-bearers, relations, and others, formed at the residence of the deceased, and conveyed his remains to Jubilee College; the chapel and adjoining recitation rooms of which were filled to their utmost capacity. After reaching the chapel, Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., the anthem in the funeral office being substituted for the psalms for the day.

The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. E. B. Kellogg, of Metamora. The text was from the Psalms—"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints"; and the sermon, hastily as it had been prepared, was one fully worthy of the solemn occasion. The preacher, in alluding to the character of the departed Bishop, paid a touching tribute to his deep and ardent piety, his unwavering faith, and his abundant labors.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the corpse was taken to the cemetery of the parish, accompanied by a large concourse of persons, where the remainder of the burial service was read by Rev. Mr. Kellogg and the body committed to the grave.

There were but few clergymen in attendance: these were Rev. Dr. Niglass, Revs. Messrs. John Benson, Philander Chase, S. L. Johnston, Mayo and Wade, and those already named as officiating.

The following particulars from the same pen will be read with interest.

I have been a regular attendant of Jubilee Chapel, during the summer, and the Bishop preached every Sunday up to the time of the accident.

The uncertainly of human life, and the certainty of his own speedy departure from the land of the living, have, I believe, been alluded to by him in every sermon. About a month since, he preached, with direct reference to the death of Bishops Gadsden and Henshaw, taking for his text the passage, "Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live," and telling us how forcibly he realized the application of the text to himself. Death indeed appeared to him, entirely divested of the terrors which it has to others: and when the summons came, he received it with the utmost tranquillity and resignation, apparently "preferring to depart and be with Christ." And perhaps no person had less doubt of their final acceptance and salvation than Bishop Philander Chase.

We annex the proceedings of the Clergy of Chicago on this dispensation.

At a meeting of the Episcopal Clergy of Chicago held on Friday evening, Sept. 24, Rev. C. V. Kelly was called to the Chair, and Rev. C. E. Swope appointed Secretary.

Rev. G. Unonius offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with feelings of sadness of the death of our venerable Diocesan, Rt. Rev. P. Chase, D. D., and desiring to offer some suitable tribute to his memory, therefore.

Resolved, That the members of the Episcopal Churches in the city of Chicago be requested to meet at St. James' Church, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Sunday the 26th of September, for divine services appropriate to the occasion.

Resolved, That the Rev. R. H. Clarkson be requested to deliver a discourse commemorative of the life and services of the late lamented Bishop.

Resolved, That the Clergy wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the sorrowing and stricken widow, and the afflicted family of the departed.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the Church papers generally, and in the city of Chicago. C. V. KELLY, Ch'n.

C. E. Swope, Sec.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

The Rev Andrew Mackie has resigned the Rectorship of the church of St. James the Less, Schuylkill Falls, Pa.; and has accepted an invitation to Newark, N. J. His Post office address for the present is New Bedford, Mass.

The Rev. Alvah Guion, having taken the Missionary station at Gowanus, South Brooklyn. All letters and papers for him to be directed to Brooklyn, New York.

Married.

At Goshen, Sept. 23, by the Rev. J. S. Cushing, Rev. Henry H. Bean, Rector of St. Stephen's Church Harrisburgh, Penn., to Harriett Seton, daughter of the late Martin Hoffman, Esq., of this city.

Notices.

NEW YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers will meet at the Depository, 20 John St., on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Wm. H. Bell, Rec. Sec.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The Board of Trustees will meet at the Depository, on Tuesday next, the 12th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Oct 9, 1852. Wm. R. Ronalds, Sec.

P. E. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN IN THE CITY AND PORT OF NEW YORK.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held in the S. S. room of the Church of the Ascension on Tuesday evening (12th inst.) at 7½ o'clock.

(By order.) Thos. P. Cummings, Rec. Sec'y.

Oct 9, 1852.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT FEMALES.

This Institution will hold its annual meeting on Monday, Oct. 18th inst., in St. Luke's church, immediately after evening service, at 7½ o'clock; when the proceedings of the past year will be presented. and the Board of Managers elected for the ensuing year.

Edmond M. Young, Secretary.

New York, Oct. 5, 1852.

CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Choral Society will hold its first meeting for practice in St. John's Sunday School Room, on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th of October, at 7½ o'clock; and thereafter, on every Wednesday evening, at the same hour and place, until further notice. By order,

E. M. Peck, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the clergy of Fairfield county, Conn., will be held in the Parish of St. Matthew's, Wilton, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The first service will be on Tuesday, at 11 A. M., at which time the Bishop will be present, and an ordination held. W. White Bronson, Secretary.

Danbury, Oct. 4th, 1852.

FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.
Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Rector.
No. 5 Chatham Hall, Post Office Block, Chatham Square
Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P.M. tf

Acknowledgments.

NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY.

The Treasurer announces the receipt of the following sums since his report of the 22nd inst.

Mrs Susan Danberry, New Rochelle, constituting her a patroness 100; Christ, Coopers Town, Rev S H Battin, rector 6 25; St Pauls, Pleasant Valley, Rev Shelden Davis 2; Christ, Patterson, Putnam co, Rev Shelden Davis 2; a mite from Geddes 48c; ch of All Angels 67c-1 15; Trinity, Lansingburgh, Rev A T Irwing 5; St Johns, Ogdensburgh, Rev Hewlet R Peters 2 50; Fem ann soc of Zion ch, Morris, by Rev W H Hill 10; St James, Hyde Park, Rev R Sherwood, DD 12; St Peters, Westchester, Rev C D Jackson 17; St Pauls, Oak Hill, Rev Liberty A Barrows 1; St Peters, Hobart, Rev Wm A Curtis 2; St Johns, Monticello, Edward C K Trowley 2; Isaac Fryer, 5; Wm H Bell 2; Samuel P Bell 2, an subs—9. St Stephens, Rev Dr Price, on the anniversary celebration, after a sermon by the Rev Dr Van Kleeck of Troy, and addresses by Rev Dr Wainwright and Dr Price 153 80; a friend, for bibles, handed at same time by Rev C H Halsey, of Christ ch 5; Rev J J Robertson, DD, don 2 50. Total $333 20.

James N Wells, Jun 25; William H Smith 25; Julia A O Wells 25; Emma Wells 25, to constitute all life members.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by
THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treas'r and Agt.
New York, Sept 29, 1852. 20 John street.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the 22 inst.

Collection at St Johns on meeting of the Convention, sermon by Rev R U Morgan, DD 66 38; St James, Hyde Park, Rev Dr Sherwood 12; St Peters, Westchester, Rev C D Jackson 10; Trinity. Lansingburgh, Rev A T Twing 5; St Johns, Lansingburgh, Rev Hewlet R Peters 2 50; Zion, Morris, Otsego co, Rev Wm H Hill 5; St Pauls, Oak Hill, Rev Liberty A Barrow 50; Christ, Hudson, Rev Wm Watson 2 38; St Peters, Hobart, Wm A Curtis 2 33; Rev Dr Sherwood 1; Wm H Bell 1; S P Bell 1, subs 3; Rev J J Robertson, DD, don 2 50. Total $111 59.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by
THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treas'r and Agt.,
New York, Sept 29, 1852. 20 John street.

FREE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the benefit of the poor:

Thro Messrs Stanford & Swords: F, 10, being a part of $75 left for charitable purposes.

At no season of the year is he without cases of suffering and distress, which excite commiseration. These voluntary offerings for their relief produce the most cheering emotions, filling the hearts of the afflicted with gratitude, and inspiring them with hope and consolation.—Such generous donors cannot fail of their reward.

N.B.—Further donations for the same object, will be thankfully received. They may be left with Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 137 Broadway, or at 77 2d Av.

Lot Jones, 77 2d Avenue.

Oct 5, 1852.

Advertisements.

REV. E. PUNDERSON, a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has had several years experience in teaching, and of late the assistant rectorship of Sangan Hall or Central Institute of Western New York, purposes opening a home, (within two hour's ride by railroad, from the city,) for eight boys, to be instructed in elementary and classical studies. Pupils received under nine years of age.

Communications addressed to him at 477 Hudson St., will receive immediate attention. Oct 2-2t

WANTED—A lady to teach English, Latin and Music in a small family. Address box No. 465, Newark, N. J., with terms and references.
Oct 4-3t$

EDUCATION.

A YOUNG LADY accustomed to tuition, desires to have charge of the education of two or three little girls; she is qualified to instruct them in the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Music. Prefers a Clergyman's or pious Episcopal family, as she is desirous to join that communion, Direct to A., at this office.

Referees—Rev Dr Matthews, 17 West 24th St.; Rev Dr Baird, 17 Beekman; and Rev Dr Tyng, (next to St George's church,) East 10th St. Oct 5-2t-f

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 438, 12½ cents.

CONTENTS.

1 Uncle Tom's Cabin, *Times and Examiner.*
2 A Lost Prince, *Constitutionel.*
3 The Loves of an Apothecary, *Tait's Magazine.*
4 Wills, *Times.*
5 Descent on La Vendee, in 1815, *United Service Magazine.*
6 The Fisheries, *Examiner and Times.*
7 The Times—France—Peel and the Peoole—Europa at Cremorne, *Spectator.*
8 Perfect Safety at Sea, *Spectator.*
With poetry and short articles:

Published weekly at six dollars a year by
E. LITTELL & CO., Boston.
And sold by Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, New York.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND THE READING PUBLIC.

THE long promised work entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," contrasted with Buckingham Hall, the Planter's Home, or a fair view of both sides of the Slavery question. By Robert Criswell, Esq, is just published by D. Fanshaw, 108 Nassau St., corner of Ann. Price, 5 shillings.

THE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART, containing a series of authentic paintings, from the most celebrated masters, in chronological order, from Guide de Sienne (A. D. 1221), down to Horace Vernet, are now open for exhibition at the Society Library Rooms. Admission 25 cts. Exhibition hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 9 to 10 P. M.

PRIVATE LATIN SCHOOL, near Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

The undersigned continues to receive private pupils to fit for any standing in the University. Acting in every instance under the advice of the various members of the College Faculty, he spares no pains to ensure to his scholars a complete and thorough preparation.

Reference, by permission, to Hon. Jared Sparks, President of Harvard University, Prof. C. C. Felton, Prof. Geo. M. Lane, and Rev N. Hoppin, Cambridge.

Applications may be made, by letter or otherwise, to Rev M. B Chase, Chaplain U. S. Navy, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the undersigned, at his rooms, Read's Building, Harvard Square, Cambridge.

Oct 6-4t eow$ REGINALD HEBER CHASE.

PEW IN ASCENSION CHURCH.

For Sale.—a pew eligibly situated in the above-named church. Apply to the sexton or to No. 22 John St., up stairs.
Oct 3-2t$

ST. Mark's Hall.—CHURCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Orange, N. J., twelve miles by the Morris and Essex Rail Road, from New York city. The Winter Session of this school will commence on the 1st day of November, and continue 22 weeks. Circulars, containing particulars, terms, and references, may be had on application to the Rector, at Orange, N. J.

Oct. 1-5t REV. S. S. STOCKING, M. A., Rector.

HANNAH MORE ACADEMY,

SITUATED one mile from Reisterstown, Baltimore County, Maryland, fifteen miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Road.

This Institution will be re-opened for the Education of Young Ladies, on the first Monday in November, the winter session, and the first Monday in May, the summer, under the supervision of Mrs. LYON, assisted by competent Teachers, whose constant aim will be to make it worthy the patronage of all who may wish to commit their daughters to her care.

The religious training of the pupils will be strictly in accordance with the discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Services as directed by the Prayer Book will be held regularly at the Academy by the Chaplain.

The course of instruction will embrace all the higher and lower English studies, together with the French and Latin Languages.

The situation combines all that could render a Boarding School pleasant, being one of the most healthy in the country, and at a convenient distance from the City of Baltimore, stages and omnibusses passing every day.

TERMS.

Board, English Branches, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Bedding, per session of five months,	$75 00
Music, including use of Piano, per five months,	22 50
Drawing and Painting, per quarter,	5 00
French or Latin, per quarter,	5 00

Stationery will be charged at booksellers' prices.

Young Ladies from a distance, can be accommodated with board during vacations, of which there will be two in the year—the months of April and October.

Board, Tuition, &c., one-half in advance.

Communications addressed to Mrs. Lyon, Reisterstown, Md.

TRUSTEES.

Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham, Baltimore, Md.
James M. Campbell, Esq., Baltimore, Md.
Thos. Van Bibber, Esq., Westminster.
Wm. P. Maulsby, Esq., Baltimore.
Rev. Dr. Thomas Atkinson, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. Chew Van Bibber, Baltimore, Md.

REFERENCES.

Right Rev. Bishop Kemper, Wisconsin.
Henry T. Duncan, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
Rev. J. B. Morse, Carlisle, Pa.
Rev. J. J. Nicholson, Waterford, N. Y.
Rev. James Moore, Princess Anne, Md.
Rev. W. H. M'Gufly, Virginia.
Rev. G. F. Worthington, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Wheeling, Va.
Rev. J. A. Shepherd, Scuppernong, N. C.
James Dunlop, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.
John Frost, A. M., Philadelphia.
Nathaniel Duke, Esq., Calvert Co., Md.
Sep 30-7t

WANTED, a governess in a private family who is well prepared to teach all the English branches of female education, together with drawing and painting; music on the piano, and French. A lady in connection with the Episcopal Church would be preferred. Address Doctor Walter H. Briscor, Leonard Town, St. Mary's co., Md. Sept 25-3t$

TUTOR.

A STUDENT of the General Theological Seminary desires employment, for a portion of each day, as Tutor in the English branches and elementary classics. Address Tutor, General Theological Seminary.
Sept 25-tf

For the Churchman.

Commencement Day at Burlington College.

It was a day, all sunshine, and all that the best friends of Burlington College could desire. At an early hour the streets of the city were filled with people who had come to commencement. The College was the centre point for all. Upon the College Green were assembled men of honorable name, and weighty office, and sober manner, and stanch integrity. A stranger would have told, from their straight-forward look, their firm foot, their hearty hand, that they were all true men. Each one said to the other, that he had come to Burlington, to delight himself with the evidence of "The Right Onward" headway of one, whom twenty years of time; and twenty years of work; and twenty years of persecution—crowded into three—that it might be more cruel; had proved to be a man as true as steel.

In the Hall of the College were gathered the gifted and the beautiful—the women of New Jersey; the mothers, whom the men of Jersey are proud to point to; the daughters, whose woman-hearts make fathers bold.

The Hall was decorated with a single ornament—the American Flag. No other ornament was needed; for Burlington College, is for training American boys into old fashioned American men. Washington, and Adams, and Hancock, and Franklin, and Putnam, and Jackson, and Clay, are the text books out of which is taught good citizenship and true patriotism. The Penates of this College were cradled in America; and they worked, and died at their work, this side of the Atlantic.

At 10 A. M. the procession moved from the Library into the Hall. Amongst those who occupied seats on the stage together with the Rt. Rev. President and the Faculty of the College, we noticed the venerable and learned President of Princeton College; that missionary man of Boston, the Rev. Dr. E. M. P. Wells; the Rev. Messrs. Odenheimer and Mackie, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Prof. Mahan of the Seminary; and of the Diocese of New Jersey—the Rev. Messrs. Finch, Brown, Germain, Williams, Southard, Stubbs, Eybrand, Smith, Rankin, Philips, Goodwin and Croes; of the laity we recognized James Potter, Esq., Hon. D. B. Ryall, his Honor the Mayor of Burlington, Judge Ogden, J. J. Chetwood, Esq., F. Kinney, Esq., T. H. Whitney, Esq., J. W. Condit, Esq., J. C. Garthwaite, Esq., N. Stratton, Esq., of Mt. Holly, J. B Parker, Esq., M. Thorp, Esq., Dr. Darcy, Dr. Parrish, Judge Milner, Mr. Carpenter, together with many of the Alumni.

We would be glad to speak at length of the College exercises, but have not the room. None of them were boyish. All were manly. They showed themselves to be the fruits of minds that had been educated. All who listened, were convinced that some master-mind had been at work upon these boys; some man had made men of them.

The Salutatory in Latin was pronounced with that nerve, which alone can make effective such a thing on such a day. The oration on "Truth" was like an architectural structure; of firm foundation, and massive wall, and spire that lifts up the eye to look at heaven. The German oration was delivered with great dignity. The oration on "Memory, an Avenger", gave promise that the writer, will hereafter merit for himself the rank of Philosopher. The Spanish oration was with exceeding grace of diction, and by one, who by study had made himself master of his subject. The oration on "The Power of Sound", had been already written in the orator's heart, by Handel, and Hadyn and Mozart. His thoughts were caught from the masses, symphonies and requiems of the old musicians. He knew what he had to say, because in his own soul he had first felt his own words. Whilst they had the brightness of new coin, they wore the genuine stamp, and their ring was that of pure metal. Each word was uttered musically; and words were but the clothing of thoughts that were in harmony with the deep soul of man. The Greek oration, was with true classic finish, and with that scholar-grace, which only made us wish the more that we could have heard Homer by the sounding sea, and Plato in the shady groves, and Socrates when he spoke wisdom at the corners of the streets, and old Demosthenes when he was all-a-fire with rage. The English Poem, Scotland, we hope to see in print. It was different from most college poems. It was poetry, the writer had studied Horace to some purpose; and oftentimes he must have visited the hills and moors and lochs and graves of Scotland. The English oration on "Heroes" was of manly style, and with true heroism of thought and purpose. The Italian oration but wanted an Italian audience to bestow upon it its true praise. One must have lived in Italy to feel Italian warmth, and relish Italian nicety, and almost to intoxicate the ear with the deliciousness of Italian words, which run together like the ripples on swift running brooks. The English oration on "Rerum Pulcherrima Roma", was a fine effort that displayed large study, a skilful hand at balancing, a keen perception of what a nation shows wisdom in shunning, and of what with greater wisdom she seizes for her own. The English oration, pre-eminently, was read by an Alumnus, the writer having sailed for Europe. Its theme was, "The Milestones of Ages". Its characteristic was a maturity of thought which one would hardly look for in a college student. The writer must share its praise with him, by whom it was pronounced with a true eloquence. A good thing well read, is like the early sun of a morning in October, when there is nowhere seen a cloud. The French eulogy was not more happily expressed nor more gracefully spoken, than it was gladly received and warmly admired. The Valedictory oration won golden opinions. Its manliness was not emasculated by a too common farewell sentimentality. With all its woman tenderness, it beat with a man's heart. It said good bye, as men who love and prize each other say good bye, when they must part. It moved some to tears; it held all in silence; and none were there, who would not have listened to it attentively a second time.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the class just entering college were invested with the academic gown. Immediately after, the procession, formed under the Marshal, W. C. Doane, and went from college to church. The President of Princeton College walked with the President of Burlington College. They were followed by the Faculty, the Trustees, the Clergy, and the Students. Cross's Band, from Philadelphia, fully sustained its wide reputation.

In the church the 150th Psalm of the Psalter was chanted; the Bidding Prayer was said by the Rev. Mr. Stickney, Rector of the college; and the Litany by the Rev. Mr. Southard. Then followed the third Baccalaureate address, by the Rt. Rev. the President.

The theme of the address was the motto of the coat of arms of an old Bishop of Winchester, at one time Lord High Chancellor of England, the founder of two colleges, William of Wykenam—"MANNERS MAKYTH MAN". A few graphic words told the Bishop's life; and many saw in them a true portrait of the Bishop of New Jersey.

Apt quotations from Burke's first letter "On a Regicide Peace", made plain the meaning of the theme. Burke had written "manners are of more importance than law." The three hundred, who stood at Thermopylæ, stood men, because of Spartan manners. Not until tyrants changed the manners of Roman Republicans, did the people become "Italians of Rome." And with our change in manners from our American fathers, have we become different men from what they were.

We can but give a brief analysis of this remarkable address. The points were these:—Man is not such by birth, he is not such by intellectual gifts, he is not such by circumstances. The free rendering of the text is, a man is as he behaves, the way he *has* himself. He is a man that bears himself with GENTLENESS, that bears himself with CORDIALNESS, that bears himself with MANLINESS. It was with almost a sublime effect that the Bishop recited from Burns those living lines, which never had their meaning fully brought out—"A Man 's a Man for a' that". The address concluded with words of cheer to the graduating class.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following graduates of the college—R. S. Jenkins, J. A. Upjohn, W. C. Avery, F. D. Canfield, J. H. H. Breintnall, G. W. Garthwaite, D. Ogden, C. W. Littell, W. A. Mitchell, G. C. M. Mumford, D. Klapp, W. Livingston, N. B. Boyd, S. H. Miller.

After the Blessing, the Holy Communion was celebrated by the Bishop. The Rev. Messrs. Finch, Brown, Stickney, and Southard, assisted in the ministration.

From the Church all returned to the college where was in waiting a simple but abundant dinner. Owing to the length of the college exercises there was but little time for speech-making at dinner. Speeches were made by Jno. S. Littell of Germantown, Dr. Townsend, and J. C. Montgomery, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Brown, Judge Ogden, J. J. Chetwood, Esq., of New Jersey. A brief history of Princeton College was given by its President and was of great interest. Letters were read from Chief Justice Green of Trenton, New Jersey, and from other men of celebrity. The concluding toast by J. J. Chetwood, Esq., was exceedingly happy—"The MAN who makes the manners."

And so the day passed off delightfully. No one had his pocket picked, nor was any one in any way swindled. Nobody's life was threatened. The aged men strolled about the grounds and none of them were killed. There was enough to drink, but it was all water. We saw none sitting under trees or lying on the grass, hob-knobbing to each other with green glasses filled with cider brandy. Every thing during the day wore a Christian look, and evidenced that it had been devised by a Christian Bishop. We left saying to ourselves—"Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro." CALEDONIA.

Selected Matter.

From the English Churchman.

Gigantic Telescope at Wandsworth-Common.

The construction of a monster reflecting telescope by the Earl of Rosse constituted for a considerable period a prominent topic of interest and conversation in the scientific world. The patience and perseverance of the noble projector under every kind of discouragement, and the unwavering faith with which, at a large outlay to himself, he prosecuted his enterprise to a successful conclusion, secured to him the admiration and esteem of all who took an interest in the higher departments of science, while the discoveries that have since been made through its instrumentality have amply borne out his anticipations and rewarded his exertions. It was necessary, however, that something further should be accomplished. To those not conversant with the subject it may be necessary to state that a reflecting telescope on a large scale must always be a work of considerable difficulty and comparatively limited utility. The possibility of constructing an achromatic instrument of a power equal to Lord Rosse's, and through which the object looked at could be directly magnified (as with an opera-glass), has long been considered extremely doubtful; in fact, beyond the reach of mechanical and optical appliances. This desideratum is, however, now on the eve of being supplied.

In the course of a recent ramble on Wandsworth-common our attention was attracted by a singular-looking structure, consisting of a plain tower with a long tube slung by its side, surrounded by a wooden boarding to keep off intruders. On making inquiries we learned that it was a new monster telescope on the achromatic principle in process of construction under the superintendence of Mr. W. Gravatt, F. R. S., for the Rev. Mr. Craig, Vicar of Lemington. Having obtained an introduction, we inspected the instrument, and ascertained some particulars respecting it which may not be uninteresting. The site, consisting of two acres, has been liberally presented by Earl Spencer in perpetuity, or so long as the telescope shall be maintained. The central tower, consisting of brick, is 64 feet in height, 15 feet in diameter, and weighs 220 tons. Every precaution has been taken in the construction of this building to prevent the slightest vibration; but, if any disappointment in this respect should arise (which, however, Mr. Gravatt does not anticipate), additional weight can be obtained by loading the several floors, and the most perfect steadiness will be thus insured. By the side of this sustaining tower hangs the telescope. The length of the main tube, which is shaped somewhat like a cigar, is 76 feet, but with an eyepiece at the narrow end, and a dewcap at the other, the total length in use will be 85 feet. The design of the dewcap is to prevent obscuration by the condensation of moisture, which takes place during the night, when the instrument is most in use. Its exterior is of bright metal, the interior is painted black. The focal distance will vary from 76 to 85 feet. The tube at its greatest circumference measures 13 feet, and this part is about 24 feet from the object-glass. The determination of this point was the result of repeated experiments and minute and careful calculations. It was essential to the object in view that there should not be the slightest vibration in the instrument. Mr. Gravatt, reasoning from analogy, applied the principle of harmonic progression to the perfecting of an instrument for extending the range of vision, and thus aiding astronomic research. By his improvements the vibration at one end of the tube is neutralized by that of the other, and the result is that the utmost steadiness and precision is attained. The ironwork of the tube was manufactured by Messrs. Rennie, under the direction of Mr. Gravatt. The object-glasses are also of English construction, and throw a curious light upon the manner in which an enlightened commercial policy has re-acted upon and promoted the advancement of science. Up to a recent period the flint glass for achromatic telescopes was entirely of foreign manufacture. Since the reduction in the duty great improvements have been made in this department. The making of the large flint glass was entrusted to Mr. Chance, of Birmingham, who at first hesitated to manufacture one larger than nine inches in diameter. Upon being urged, however, by Mr. Craig, he has succeeded in producing one 24 inches; perfectly clear, and homogeneous in structure. Besides this, there is a second of plate-glass of the same dimensions, cast by the Thames Plate Glass Company, either of which the observer may use at his option. The manner in which these object-glasses are fitted into the tube is a marvel of artistic invention. By means of 12 screws, numbered according to the hours of the day, they can be set in an instant to any angle the observer may require, by his merely calling out the number of the screw to be touched. The object-glasses also move round in grooves to wherever it may be considered that a more distinct view can be gained. The tube rests upon a light wooden framework, with iron wheels attached, and is fitted to a circular iron railway at a distance of 52 feet from the centre of the tower. The chain by which it is lowered is capable of sustaining a weight of 13 tons, though the weight of the tube is only three. Notwithstanding the immense size of the instrument, the machinery is such that it can move either in azimuth, or up to an altitude of 83 degrees, with as much ease and rapidity as an ordinary telescope, and, from the nature of the mechanical arrangements, with far greater certainty as to results. The slightest force applied to the wheel on the iron rail causes the instrument to move horizontally round the central tower, while a wheel at the right hand of the observer, by a beautiful adaptation of mechanical powers, enables him to elevate or depress the object-glass with the greatest precision and facility. So easy, in fact, is the control over the instrument in this respect, that every slight touch on the wheel lifts 10 cwt. It may be observed, also, that there cannot be the slightest flexure in the tube; no error or defection arising from that cause can occur, while the ease with which it can be directed towards any point of the heavens will enable the observer to make profitable use of any patch of clear sky, however transient it may be. The great value of this need not be pointed out to those accustomed to making astronomical observations. With respect to the magnifying power of this novel instrument, it is only neccessary to state that, though the focus is not so sharp as it will be shortly, it has already separated the nebulæ in the same way as Lord Rosse's. It has also separated some of the double stars in the Great Bear, and shown distinctly a clear distance of 50 or 60 degrees between them, with several other stars occupying the intervening space. Ordinary readers will better understand the extraordinary magnifying power of the telescope when we inform them that by it a quarter-inch letter can be read at the distance of half a mile.

The preparations for this really national work have been progressing for the last two years under the superintendence of Mr. Gravatt as engineer and mathematician, but it is only about three months since the superstructure at Wandsworth-common was commenced, and it is already near completion.

We understand that the Observatory is likely to be endowed by its liberal and enlightened creator. It will not only be a lasting monument to his enterprising devotion to science, but an admirable illustration of the perfection to which the mechanical arts have attained in this country.

Lord Rosse has visited the Observatory, and expressed his admiration of this novel and interesting invention.—*Correspondence of the* Times.

The following letter has been published in the *Times:*

Sir, I was sorry to read in your valuable paper of Monday last, some mistakes respecting the gigantic telescope on Wandsworth-common. Your correspondent has given a fair statement about all concerned in this instrument, with but one exception, namely, your humble servant, who was the first to undertake to make this telescope, and the object glass and all the optical work were contracted for and worked by me. If there is any merit in this great undertaking, let me have my share of publicity. The mistakes to which I allude in your correspondent's report, are as follows:

1. Two glasses are used; one of flint and the other of plate glass, either of which the observer may use at his option.

Such is not the case; and, for the better information to the public, I will explain how the two lenses are used.

The plate-glass lens has a positive focal length of 30 feet 1½ inches; its refractive index is 1-5103. The flint-glass lens has a negative focal length of 49 feet 10½ inches; and the refractive index of the glass is 1-6308. These two lenses, placed in contact, are used in combination, and constitute the achromatic object-glass, the focal length of which is 76 feet to parallel rays—that is, to all celestial objects, and it would be 85 feet focal length only to objects at about 700 feet distance from the object-glass.

The next mistake, and which is (no doubt) a typographical error, is, where it reports that double stars in the Great Bear have been separated 50 to 60 degrees by this telescope! &c. The largest eye-piece made for this instrument subtends to an angle of 30 minutes, its magnifying power is 125, and the diameter of the lenses 8 inches, which is about the size of the image of the full moon.

The next size eye-piece is 4 inches diameter, subtends to an angle of 15 minutes, and magnifies 250. The range of eye-pieces then vary from angles of 9 minutes to 50 seconds, and the magnifying powers from 600 to 3,000. Therefore you will perceive that, with such eye-pieces, double stars cannot be separated 50 or 60 degrees. I have seen stars separated as many seconds.

These large eye-pieces, with the rack-work motion, are not yet attached to the telescope—smaller ones are being used only till the object-glass is properly adjusted.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,
THOMAS SLATER.

4 Somers-place West, near
Euston square, Aug. 24.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Important Reduction in the Rates of Postage!!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold st. New-York, continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class, and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of *Christopher North*, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel, (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, *after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co.*, so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always depend upon having the *earliest* reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews,		$3,00 per annum
For any two,	do.	5,00 "
For any three,	do.	7,00 "
For all four of the Reviews,		8,00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,		3,00 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews,		9,00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,		10,00 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the states where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of *twenty-five per cent.* from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus, 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent *to one address* for $9; 4 copies of the 4 Reviews and Blackwood for $30, and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage of these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about FORTY PER CENT. The following are the present rates, viz.

For Blackwood's Magazine.
Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 9 cents per quar.
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 18 " "
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 " 27 " "

For a Review.
Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cents per quar.
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 8 " "
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 " 12 " "

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

☞ Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton st., entrance 54 Gold st. N. Y.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in two vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers, for the mail, $5.
Feb. 1852—oam

EPISCOPAL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Clifton, Staten Island, Rev. T. TOWELL, A. M., Principal. The eighteenth session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of November, and as the number is limited, to secure an admittance an early application is necessary. The situation is one of the most elevated and lovely spots on the Island, quite removed from any contiguous dwellings, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, possessing the benefits of its invigorating air, uniting all the advantages of a country marine residence, and within half an hour's sail of the city of New York.

The Principal, aided by the most experienced Professors Classical, Mathematical, French, Spanish, and Italian departments, devotes his entire time and attention to the religious, intellectual and physical training of his pupils. Any Parish supplying five pupils is entitled to the Board, Tuition, &c. of one pupil. The Principal is permitted to refer to the following Bishops, clergymen and laymen:
The Rt Rev W H DeLancey, D.D., LL.D.
Rt Rev. A Potter, D.D. LL.D.
Rev W Berrian, DD, Rev F L Hawks, DD,
Rev T H Taylor, DD, Rev E Y Higbee, DD,
Rev B I Haight, DD, Rev W Morris, LL D,
Rev J Spencer, DD, Rev Wm Walton, DD.
LAYMEN.
Wm H Aspinwall, Esq, John J Boyd, Esq
Messrs D Appleton & Co, R C Wetmore.
Sept 25–6m$

MISS ADRAIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, Jamaica, Long Island, will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 14th. Sept. 11—6t$

CHURCH SCHOOL,
FOR Religious, Physical, and Intellectual training; 190 West 19th St., WM. B. STOUGHTON, Principal; patronized by members of the following Parishes:
Annunciation, Holy Apostles,
St. Peter's, Holy Communion,
Holy Evangelist, St. Thomas,
St. Luke's, Calvary, N. Y.
Calvary, Brooklyn; Grace church, Jersey City.
Visitors.—Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., Rev. Eli H. Canfield, Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle.
The school year is divided into two sessions. First, commences May 1, and ends Nov. 30; Second, commences Dec. 1, and ends April 30. Summer vacation, from July 1 to September 1. The school is divided into two departments, and each department into three classes. The principal is assisted by eleven excellent teachers.
Terms, from $80 to $100 per year, according to department and class.
N. B.—Clergymen who wish to recommend a school to their parishioners are invited to call and examine the arrangements and learn the advantages of the Church School. Sept 11–3m

A suitable BUILDING and GROUNDS for a FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL, situated in one of our most pleasant villages within one hour's ride of the City, on the line of a prominent Railroad, will be soon ready for occupancy; the advertiser and owner is desirous of having a competent CHURCH LADY with some responsibility to take charge of the same, who will be expected to embrace among the other branches "*Domestic Economy*" to a proper extent, in other words to prepare the inmates to become useful as well as ornamental members of our Republic. Further particulars will be given by addressing "Layman," Churchman office, New York. Sept 11–6w

WANTED.—A lady to give instruction in Music, French, and Drawing, to alimited number of pupils; none need apply but a thorough Churchwoman. An American lady preferred. The best references required. Apply to the Editor of the Churchman. sep13–tf

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
From January 1, 1852, to July 1, 1852,
850 new policies have been issued.

The premiums during the same time amounted to	$159,250 06
The losses paid during the same time	57,500
Assets.	
United States and N. Y. State Stocks,	225,440 49
Cash on hand,	10,866 76
Bonds and mortgages	82,316 00
Premium Notes for 40 per cent. of premium on Life Policies,	215,669 93
Premium on policies in the hands of Agents,	4,522 08
	538,815 26

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
New York, August 15, 1852. tf

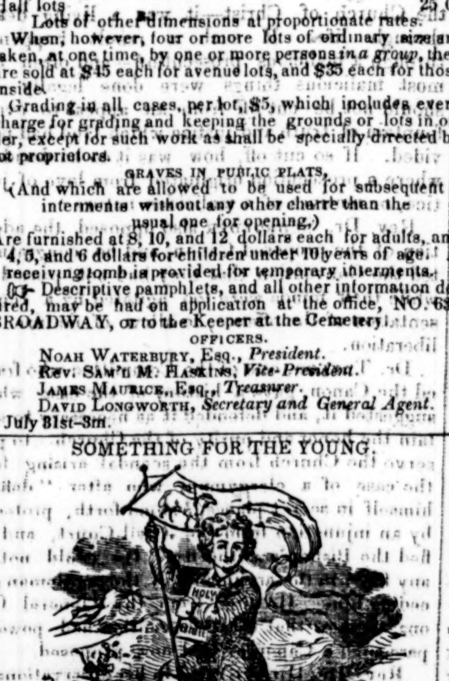
Geneva Institute for Boys,
CONDUCTED BY
D. PRENTICE, LL. D., AND A. T. GIBSON, A. M.
THE above High School is in operation in Geneva, New York, on the immediate banks of the beautiful Seneca Lake. It is designed to embrace all the discipline and kindly control of the family, with the order of the recitation room. Every branch of English study is pursued, and great care is taken in the thorough preparation of young men for College. It is the design not only to furnish careful education of the mind, but thorough moral and physical training. Each will be diligently pursued. The year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. The next term will begin September 1st.
Expenses.—$200 per year, including Tuition, Board, Washing, a furnished Room, Fire and Lights, payable quarterly in advance.
References.—Rev. Dr. Berrian, Rev. Wm. Walton, D. D.

Chester Female Institute, Northcastle, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. I Dyckman Vermilye Principal. This institution is pleasantly situated in a healthy and retired village, of easy access by Harlem Railroad and stages.
It is the design of those who have established the School to furnish a thorough English Education at moderate price, to a limited number of pupils, who in connection with the daily routine of studies, will also attend to the more important branches of domestic economy. The advantages of such an education, combining the above objects, will, it is hoped, commend themselves to every judicious parent.
TERMS.—Sixty-five Dollars per session of Twenty-two weeks, payable in advance. Music an extra charge. The Sessions commence on the first Mondays of May and November, but pupils will be received at any time. Applications for admission to be made either to the Principal or Rev. Dr. Harris, White Plains, N. Y. je26 6m

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY. This new and beautiful Rural Cemetery is situated near Maspeth, L. I., about three miles from the ferries at Williamsburgh; the plank road to Newtown passes close to the entrance, and it is accessible by numerous turnpike and other roads. The grounds are elegantly diversified; the soil is dry and well adapted to the purpose, and the trustees have spared no pains or expense to make it worthy the approbation of all who may desire a suitable resting-place for the unmolested repose of the dead.
BURIAL PLATS.
The ordinary size of a lot is 16 by 20, containing 320 feet superficial measure, in addition to which a foot is allowed on the margin, all around, for purposes of inclosure; making the lot in effect, 18 by 22, to contain 396 superficial feet; with further space on the border of the leading avenues, for ornamental purposes and a pathway of four feet for inside lots.
PRICE OF LOTS.

A lot of ordinary size, or 20 by 16 feet, bounded by a principal avenue, walk or path, is	$50 00
Half lots	30 00
An inside lot of ordinary size	40 00
Half lots	25 00

Lots of other dimensions at proportionate rates.
When, however, four or more lots of ordinary size are taken, at one time, by one or more persons *in a group*, they are sold at $45 each for avenue lots, and $35 each for those inside.
Grading in all cases, per lot, $5, which includes every charge for grading and keeping the grounds or lots in order, except for such work as shall be specially directed by lot proprietors.
GRAVES IN PUBLIC PLATS,
(And which are allowed to be used for subsequent interments without any other charge than the usual one for opening,)
Are furnished at 8, 10, and 12 dollars each for adults, and 4, 5, and 6 dollars for children under 10 years of age. A receiving tomb is provided for temporary interments.
☞ Descriptive pamphlets, and all other information desired, may be had on application at the office, NO. 634 BROADWAY, or to the Keeper at the Cemetery.
OFFICERS.
NOAH WATERBURY, Esq., *President.*
REV. SAM'L M. HASKINS, *Vice-President.*
JAMES MAURICE, Esq., *Treasurer.*
DAVID LONGWORTH, *Secretary and General Agent.*
July 31st–3m.

SOMETHING FOR THE YOUNG.


The first number of the STANDARD-BEARER, an Illustrated Monthly Magazine for the young, published under the supervision of the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, will be issued on the 19th of the present month. In this periodical, it is designed to furnish a valuable help in the work of Sunday School and home training, in the accomplishment of which purpose no pains will be spared in providing both literary and pictorial attractions.
TERMS.—Twenty-five cents per annum for a single copy, or ten dollars for 50 copies, payable in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, agent, 683 Broadway, or by Messrs. Stanford & Swords, 137 Broadway. Communications for the Editor, post-paid, may be sent to the latter place, 137 Broadway, where a box is provided. The volume will commence with the July number. It is therefore desirable that all subscriptions should run from the date.
Persons applying (post paid) to the agent, Mr. Randolph, and enclosing a stamp for the postage of the Magazine, will receive the first (specimen) number. jy17tf.

COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES, Washington Co., Maryland.
Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D., Rector.
The Eleventh Annual Session of the College will open on Monday, October 4th and continue till August, 1853. Besides the continuous instruction of the resident Professors, there are, in each year, several courses of lectures by Professors statedly visiting the College for that purpose.
The Grammar School resumes its duties on the same day with the College, and, besides its proper tutors, is under the oversight of the College Professors. The discipline and management of the two departments is quite distinct, but both are under the direct supervision of the Rector.
Annual charge in the College or Grammar School, $225.
For Register, &c., apply to the Rector, College St. James P. O., Maryland. Aug 12–3m

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the beautiful and healthy village of Ridgefield.
The object of the Rector will be to impart as complete a knowledge of the branches taught, as can be obtained in any school of the kind: and at the same time no efforts will be spared to cultivate the moral and physical powers in harmony with the intellectual. Pupils will be prepared for admission to any college, or for entrance upon business.
There will be two sessions in a year, of twenty-two weeks each—commencing on the first of May and of November respectively. The charge for Tuition, Board, Washing, &c., will be $75 per session, *payable in advance.* Modern Languages and Music *extra.*
For more particular information address, the Rev. D. P. SHORT, Ridgefield, Conn.
REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D. LL. D.
Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D.
Rev. W. C. Mead, D. D., Norwalk.
Rev. S. Seabury, D. D., New York
Rev. J. H. Price, D. D. "
Rev. E. G. Higbee, D. D. "
Rev. Wm. Walton, D. D. "
Rev. Richard Cox "
Sep 11–6m

Prince & Co's Melodeons. The original Prince Melodeon, which has stood the test for years, and proved itself a superior instrument to those of any other make, can be had only of the sole agent, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park.) jy17–3m

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 42 Broad st., Utica, W. N. Y.,
MRS. MARY PROAL JUDSON, PRINCIPAL.
THE FOURTH YEAR of this School will commence on Wednesday, the first day of September, 1852.
Early application is requested. Circulars containing all necessary particulars, can be procured from the Principal.
Trinity Hall, July 10. jy24–tf

CHURCH BELLS.
CHURCH, Factory, Steamboat, and Locomotive Bells Constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell; thereby prolonging its sound. Hangings complete (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel), furnished if desired.
An experience of 30 years in this business by their late father, enabled him to ascertain the best form for bells, the combination of metals, and degree of heat requisite for securing in them, the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones; which improvements, together with his very extensive assortment of patterns, are now held by the subscribers, who have grown up in the business, and who will use every endeavor to sustain the reputation which the establishment has heretofore enjoyed, both in this and foreign countries; the bells from which have repeatedly received the highest awards of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Institute; and at which were completed Chinese and heavy Alarm Bells for different parts of the Union and Canada.
Mathematical Instruments will still be manufactured by the subscribers, of which they will have constantly on hand an assortment of Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyor's Compasses, (plain, nonious and improved), &c. Also *Brass* or *Composition* Castings of any size cast to order.
All communications promptly attended to.
ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS.
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1851.—d6tf

CHURCH ORGANS.
HENRY ERBEN, 172 CENTRE ST., Offers the following organs for sale at reduced prices:
A second-hand English Organ with two sets of keys, and one-a-half octaves of pedal keys, in an elegant mahogany case, 17 feet high, 12 feet 9 inches wide, and 5 feet 7 inches deep, with 13 stops.
Two organs, with 10 stops each, in Gothic, and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 8 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Four organs, with 5 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 4 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 3 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Two elegant Gothic rosewood parlor organs. Two Grecian parlor organs.
Four second-hand organs, for sale or to hire.
For further particulars, enquire at the Manufactory.
New York, Sept. 6, 1851.

ESTABLISHED 1810.
JOSEPH BATTIN, Importer and Dealer in HOSIERY & GLOVES of every description:—Lambswool, Merino, Silk and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, Wholesale and Retail.
mar20, 1yr 288 Greenwich st., New York.

CHURCH ORGANS.
FOR SALE at H. A. LEAMAN'S Organ manufactory, 214 Bleeker street, cor. Cottage Place.
One 8 stop organ with swell shifting movement, and octave of pedals in handsome gothic case, 16 feet high, 8 feet wide.
One 6 stop organ, swell and octave of pedals, in gothic case 9 feet high, 5 feet 6 inches wide.
Organs from two to 12 stops always in a state of for wardness.
Finger and Barrel Organs built to order to play in the most accurate manner, Chants, Psalms, Chorusses, and Anthems.
N. B.—The subscriber having had thirty years experience in his profession pledges himself to supply organs equal if not superior to any other establishment and at fair prices.
April 20, 1850—tf

ORGANS.
CHURCH ORGANS for sale, 2 of 8 stop Gothic cases, 11 feet high, 6 feet front, 4 feet deep, general swell with Pedals. One of 6 Stops, Gothic case, 9 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches deep, 5 feet front, general swell, imitation oak. One 5 Stops, Gothic case, general swell, 9 feet high, 5 feet 6 inches front, three feet deep. The above Organs are offered at a very low price, for cash. Those wishing to purchase, or contemplate having, Organs, can have them built on reasonable terms, and of a superior tone and workmanship.
WM. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder,
Nov 9—tf 67 McDougal st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York:
Rev. W. W. Olssen, A. M., Prin.
THE TWO TERMS of this institution commence on the first Mondays of May and November respectively, and continue for five months. Pupils will be received at any time during either term, but may be removed only at the close. The place is remarkably healthy and of easy access from New York city, being at a distance not one hour and a half by the Harlem railroad.
For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., application may be made to the principal at Scarsdale, or at the Churchman office, No. 12 John St. or D. Appleton, 200 Broadway.
Oct 4, 1851—tf

CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC Buildings, Railroad Stations, &c.—The undersigned having succeeded in counteracting effectually, the influence of the changes of temperature upon the pendulum, and introduced a new regulator, by which great accuracy of time is produced, also the retaining power (which keeps the clock going while being wound) are prepared to furnish Clocks superior to any made in the United States. Ample opportunity will be afforded to test their performance, and those not proving satisfactory when completed, may be rejected. Astronomical Clocks made and warranted equal to any imported.
Glass (Illuminated) Dials of the most beautiful description furnished. Address
SHERRY & BYRAM,
Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, L. I.
"Mr. Byram has established reputation as one of the first clock makers in the world."—Scientific American.
"Mr. Byram is a rare mechanical genius."—Jour. Com.
Sept 6, 1851—1yr$

H. PILCHER & SON,
ORGAN BUILDERS, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,
FEEL grateful for the very liberal patronage they have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by a faithful performance of their contracts, and studying to give entire satisfaction. They are now prepared to execute orders for organs of any magnitude and take pleasure in referring purchasers to those recently erected by them in this city and elsewhere.
Manufactory, foot of Centre-st., near Centre-st. Depot, Newark, March 14, 1851.

CLERICAL SPENCERS. These cool and comfortable articles have lately been introduced by the Subscriber, for the use of the Rev. the Clergy, (in place of the cassock) during midsummer. They are made up light and cool, and are worn without a vest.
NELSON JARVIS, Clerical Tailor,
March 30, 1850–tf. No. 120 Bleeker st. cor Wooster st.

CHURCH, PARLOR, AND CHURCH BARREL ORGANS.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture Church Organs of superior quality, and upon liberal terms. He was the first to introduce into this country those admirable and useful instruments, Church Barrel Organs, which, for country churches, where organists cannot be procured, are invaluable. For six successive years at the great fair of the American Institute, in this city, he has been awarded the first premium, viz.: Gold and Silver Medals, for the best organs exhibited.
GEORGE JARDINE,
548 Pearl Street, near the City Hospital, Broadway, established 16 years.
N. B.—Powerful and sweet-toned Church Organs, from $300 upwards.

ST. MATTHEW'S HALL,
PORT COLDEN, WARREN COUNTY, N. J.
The Summer Session.
THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION, of this English and Classical Institution, will commence on the 1st of May. It is strictly a Church school for boys, conducted on the family principle, the pupils being permitted to associate and mingle with the Rector, his family and teachers, as his own children; and particular attention is given to their physical and moral, as well as to their intellectual improvement. It is located in the retired village of Port Colden, among the mountains of New Jersey, and the situation is pleasant and healthy, enjoying the salubrity of pure mountain air. The number of pupils is limited to *thirty*, who receive constant supervision both in and out of the school room.
Parents and guardians who desire retirement, a healthy situation, and faithful superintendence, in placing their sons and wards at school, will find this Institution to meet their views.
The terms for Tuition, Board, washing and mending are $85 per session of *five months, payable always in advance*, but pupils are received at any period, and charged from the time of entering. Books and Stationery, French, German, Music, Drawing and Painting, at extra charges.
For further information or entrance, early application should be made to the
tf REV P. L. JAQUES, Rector.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS. "Employers' and Servants' Protective Agency." The superintendent of the above Institution is desirous of making known to the Clergy and its Patron's generally, that the Office is removed from 66 Walker Street to the New York Public School Society's Building, 148 Grand street, 2d Block east of Broadway. The object of this Institution is to supply Private Families with good and efficient Servants, having testimonials properly as certained and certified. jne

THE SHOUTS AND WEEPING OF A DAY OF JUBILEE.
The Sermon preached in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, June 15, 1852, being the close of the Third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By the Bishop of Oxford. Price 8 cents single, $4 per hundred.
Published and for sale at the Depository, No. 20 John St, New York. July 20–tf

The Engraved Portrait of the Bishop of Exeter, mentioned in the Churchman of Feb. 14th, No. 51, can be purchased at the store of
HUDSON & SMITH,
No. 119 Fulton street,
And framed to order by them. One in a very neat gilt frame is exhibited in the window.
Feb. 28th–tf

$1,381.008 64.
STATEMENT OF
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the First Day of January, 1852
Office, No. 11 Wall Street.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1851,	$1,192,441 66	
Deduct for losses then unpaid, paid since,	37,500 00	
		$1,154,941 66
Nett premiums received during the year 1851	$461,506 67	
Interest " " "	65,172 83	
Total receipts, 1851	$526,679 50	
Paid losses of the year	$103,300 00	
Paid for purchased policies	30,470 21	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, &c.,	18,095 76	
Paid Commissions	27,924 60	
Paid Physicians' fees	2,188 12	
	$181,978 69	$344,700 81
Balance		$1,499,642 47
Paid on dividend of 1847, 1848 and 1849		118,632 83
Nett balance, January 1st, 1852		$1,381,008 64

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President,
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
B. C. MILLER, Secretary,
J. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
L. C. GROVER, Counsel.
JOS. L. LORD, Agent, New York.
Dividend declared January 1, 1852, Thirty-five per cent (35). Feb 28–tf

CLERICAL TAILOR.
NELSON JARVIS, Merchant Tailor, New York, has removed his business from 130 Broadway to 120 Bleecker, corner of Wooster street.
Which has now become the centre of New York, and is convenient to the most fashionable streets and places at the west end of the town. He respectfully invites the attention of the Rever'd the Clergy and Laity of this city, and "throughout the United States," to the following particulars relative to his business, assuring them that every effort will be made on his part, to render his Establishment worthy of that confidence and support which it has so long possessed. And in order to make his business better understood, he has divided it into two distinct parts, (namely,) "Clerical" and "Citizens" Department.
The Clerical Department embraces the following articles to wit—
Clerical Frock Coats,
" *Waist " or Vests,*
" *Gowns,*
" *Surplices,*
" *Cassocks,*
" *Spencers for Midsummer,*
" *Scarfs,*
" *Bands.*
The Citizens' Department embraces every article requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe.
He would here call attention to a new and beautiful silk which he has introduced for "clerical gowns." It is exceedingly rich, does not rattle when worn, and will last many years longer than the article heretofore worn in that robe.
Mr. Jarvis desires also to remark for the benefit of persons abroad "both of the Clergy and Laity," who may withhold their orders on account of the impracticability of sending correct measures, that the exact height, without boots, and the size of breast and waist, (taken under the coat, and over the vest,) together with a full description of the form, namely, whether the figure is erect or stooping, and if stooping, whether much, or partially, is a sufficient measure and direction to cut all robes, or fashionable citizens' garments of every description.
April 16, 1850—tf

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.
THE objects of this society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.
It has also a "Contingent Fund," to consist of any voluntary contributions from members or others, and to be appropriated to the relief of the sick stranger, and destitute of our own household of faith, and to other benevolent purposes.
Any clergyman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing, residing in the city of New York, and not over 55 years of age, desiring to become a member of this society, shall, if not *physically* disqualified, be entitled thereto upon a written application, and upon payment of the prescribed Fee and dues.
Every Layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is eligible for membership in the society, upon application, if a resident of New York, and not under 18 nor over 55 years of age.
Counsellor.
The Bishop of the Diocese, ex-officio.
Officers for 1852:
President:
ISAAC F. COX, 30 South William street.
Corresponding Secretary:
FREDERICK W. WELCHMAN, 64 Broad st.
Recording Secretary,
JAMES POTT, 65 Pine street.
Treasurer,
CHARLES F. BURDETT, 74 South street.
Pamphlets containing the Constitution, By-Laws, &c. of the society, may be obtained of any of its officers or members. Parties out of the city, wishing Pamphlets, &c., are requested to address the Corresponding secretary. tt

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
The objects of this Society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.
It has also a "Contingent Fund," consisting of the voluntary contributions of members or others, and which is applicable exclusively to purposes of benevolence.
Every clergyman of the Church, in good standing, resident in Brooklyn, not over 55 years of age, and not physically disqualified, is entitled to membership, upon payment of the prescribed fee and dues.
Every Layman baptized or confirmed in the P. E. Church is eligible for membership, if a resident of Brooklyn, and between the age of 18 and 55 years.
Counsellor.
The Bishop of the Diocese, ex-officio.
Officers for 1852-3.
President, Geo. L. Willard, Montague st., near Clinton.
First Vice President, Alfred G. Stevens, 43 Fulton st.
Second " Frederick W. Welchman, 5 Douglas st.
Cor. Secretary, George Hall, 291 Fulton st.
Rec. " Samuel B. Caldwell, 168 Sackett st.
Treasurer, T D Meigs, Cumberland st. near Atlantic.
Trustees.
William W. Russell, Dan Marvin,
B. J. Hathaway, M. H. Hyde,
Henry G. Nichols, W. H. Beare,
Charles H. Birney, A. Plower,
F A. Paddock, P. Donaldson,
J. Blackmore, M. D., J. B. Pentreath.
George W. Southwick.
Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, as well as forms of application, may be obtained of any of its officers or members.
May 8–tf

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. The attention of the public is invited to the new and elegant editions of the Prayer Book lately issued from our own press. These editions combine great accuracy, with beauty of typography and binding, never before equalled. What has long been a desideratum, we have at length accomplished in these editions—large and readable type compressed into a small portable volume. Many of the edition are put up in a new style of flexible binding, introduced by us, which needs only to be seen, to obtain the preference over all others, while others again are furnished in the massive and gorgeous style of past ages, combining great durability with extreme beauty.
We have also lately issued a folio edition, suited for the reading desk, which will be found the most elegant for that purpose, yet issued in this country. It can be had in every variety of binding.
STANFORD & SWORDS,
Church Publishing House,
ly 139 Broadway.

THE CHURCHMAN,
EDITED BY THE
REV. WILLIAM WALTON, D.D.,
Is published every Saturday, for the Proprietor, at No. 9 Spruce street, New York (up stairs).
It is now as it ever has been, since its establishment in 1831, devoted to the interests in every department of the Prot. Episcopal Church, and to this end sets forth, elucidates, and, when necessary, defends those principles and that policy, which have ever characterised the Diocese of NEW YORK, and by the Divine blessing, on which that Diocese has been enabled to promote THE UNITED INTERESTS OF THE GOSPEL AND THE CHURCH.
Communications and letters on business POST PAID to be addressed to the Editor, until further notice.
TERMS.
Three dollars a year, payable always in advance. No subscriptions received for less than six months; and none discontinued, unless arrearages are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.